The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.88

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 16 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 83 Humidity „ 79 „ 76

October 16 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 80 Humidity „ 79 „ 77

3017 日八初月九年卯乙 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915. 六拜禮 號六十月十英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS. $36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

TALY WILL NOT REMAIN ALOOF FROM THE ALLIES' OPERATIONS IN THE BALKANS.

GERMANS TAKE PRECAUTIONS IN COASTAL TOWNS AGAINST AERIAL RAIDS.

A Big Quantity of Raw Rubber Confiscated by the Danish Authorities.

THE AMERICAN ARMY: BIG INCREASE IN REGULARS AND RESERVES.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

ITALY WILL NOT REMAIN ALOOF.

October 16, 7.00 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris in the senate, M. Viviani announced that he had reason to believe that Italy will not remain aloof from the Allies' operations in the Balkans.

GENERAL A. B. HAMILTON ARRIVES AT NISH.

October 16, 7.00 a.m.

A telegram from Bukharest says that Brigadier General A. B. Hamilton has arrived at Nish.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS!

October 16, 7.00 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris an Austrian communique claims that the Austrians have stormed several strongly fortified positions southeast of Belgrade, inflicting extraordinarily heavy losses. The communique says that heavy guns were chiefly responsible for the success.

AERIAL RAIDS ON GERMAN COAST TOWNS.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS CAUSE PANIC.

October 15, 1.25 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen the Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel and Dantzig newspapers describe the preparations, in German coastal towns, against aerial raids. The people were elaborately warned that in the event of a raid the guns would fire and the church bells ring. Then the authorities decided on a rehearsal but when the firing and bell ringing began, the people in every town, instead of obeying instructions, became frightfully panic stricken and rushed *en masse* to the military headquarters. The newspapers appeal to the public to show greater self-possession next time.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED OF THE KAISER'S SON.

PRINCE JOACHIM.

October 15, 1 25 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the engagement is announced of Prince Joachim, the youngest son of the Kaiser, to Princess Marie Auguste of Anhault.

THE WEEKLY BAG.

FOUR VESSELS ONLY.

October 15, 1.25 p.m.

Out of the week's arrivals, 1501, in the United Kingdom only four vessels have been sunk.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

TINNED FISH.

OR RAW RUBBER?

October 15, 1.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that Danish Authorities have confiscated a big quantity of raw rubber contained in large cases, consigned to Germany as tinned fish.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra].

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

INTERESTING STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

October 14. 6.40 p.m.

Before a full and attentive House, Sir Edward Grey made an important statement regarding the diplomatic position in the Balkans. He emphasised that our desire was that the war should not spread, but the entry of Turkey had completely changed the situation. The Allies then concentrated on securing an agreement between the Balkan States, but the feeling in the Balkans was not one of union, though it was clear, that only a preponderating victory for the Allies could be achieved by a policy of union. He showed how Germany's promises to Bulgaria were at the expense of her neighbours. He affirmed that Roumania throughout had remained friendly and favoured the policy of a Balkan union. Sir Edward paid a tribute to Serbia's skill and courage (cheers). The entry of Bulgaria had made a great difference in the situation but it was obvious that the interests of Serbia and Greece were one. They stood or fell together. Sir Edward Grey concluded that, in view of the Serbo-Greek treaty, the Greeks must welcome the assistance sent to Serbia through Greece and said that France and Britain were acting in the closest co-operation, while Russian troops were promised as soon as they were available. The allied military staffs were carrying out their plans most carefully and he believed these were based on sound strategy. The struggle that Serbia was making for her national existence was intense and acute, but the final issue was bound up in the whole Allied cause.

Sir Edward Grey emphasised that his statement dealt with the diplomatic, not with the military side of the situation. He declined to reply to the criticisms of a portion of the Press upon the diplomacy pursued in the Balkans because the present was a somewhat delicate time for such a discussion. He proposed, therefore, to confine himself to a short resume of the general objects of British diplomatic policy in the Near East. He desired at the outset to bring no other countries of the Balkans into the war. He therefore assured Turkey that, if she remained neutral, the Allies would see that neither Turkey nor Turkish people suffered in the terms of peace. The entry of Turkey into the war changed everything. Turkish ships were forced by German officers to fire upon Russian ports and shipping without notice or provocation and all the obligations of the Allies towards Turkey then ceased. Sir Edward then explained how the Allies worked for a Balkan agreement, but the sovereigns and governments of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria had succeeded in forcing their policy of war against that of the Allies, which was founded upon a realisation of the hopes and aspirations of all the Balkan States implying an opportunity to peoples of the same race, sentiments and religion to join themselves to that State which was most akin to them. In the course of the negotiations we were informed that the Central Powers had offered Bulgaria more for her neutrality than the Allies could in common fairness offer for Bulgaria's active support. With reference to the statement that no secret treaty existed between the Central Powers and Bulgaria that was too much to ask us to believe. Bulgaria, who had received large promises from the Central Powers for her neutrality, has been reduced to enter the war with out any provisions at all. These promises, whatever they are, must be at the expense of her neighbours without any corresponding advantage to the latter. Throughout we have remained on the most friendly relations with Roumania, who has been entirely favourable to our policy of promoting a Balkan agreement. Not a division has been shown throughout and in readiness to promote it the Allies themselves have united in their diplomatic efforts. "I now come to the critical question of Serbia. Throughout the war, we Allies have given Serbia all the assistance in our power, though Serbia's geographical position and the need for our forces elsewhere made that assistance limited." Sir Edward recalled the skill and courage with which Serbia, after her previous evacuation of Belgrade, turned upon her enemies and expelled them. This, he said, was one of the most remarkable things of this war. But this time the entry of Bulgaria had made a great difference in the situation. Bulgaria's attack on Serbia raises the question of Greece's treaty obligations. For the attitude and intentions of the Greek Government at the moment and the feelings of the Greek people, I can only refer to recent speeches of M. Zaimis and M. Venezilos, but it is obvious that the interests of Greece and Serbia are now one and in the long run they stand or fall together. Greece formally protested when first the allied troops arrived, but that the assistance we were thus sending to Serbia is welcome is proved by the circumstances of the landing, the reception of the troops and the facilities given for continuing their disembarcation. Indeed, in view of the Serbo-Greek treaty, how could the Greek attitude be otherwise? The military measures to meet the new situation are the subject of continuous consideration by the military authorities of the Allies and I believe they will be based on principles of sound strategy.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKAN SITUAIOTNS.

ATTEMPT TO ENVELOPE NISH.

October 14, 1.55 p.m.

A telegram from Athens states that the Bulgarians are also attacking to the south of Zeitcher, which is forty miles north of Nish. The Bulgarians are evidently trying to envelop the capital.

BULGARIANS WELL HELD.

October 14, 6.40 p.m.

To-day's news from Nish received by Reuter shows that the enemy's pressure on three fronts is increasing. The enemy is concentrating fresh forces, aiming at the cutting of communications, but despite their fierce attacks day and night since the 5th inst. the enemy has only advanced by inches and the Bulgarians have merely advanced for one mile across the frontier at one point.

GREECE FORMALLY NOTIFIED OF WAR.

October 14, 10.10 p.m.

A message from Athens states that the Bulgarian Minister has officially informed M. Zaimis, the Greek Premier, that Bulgaria has declared war on Serbia.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK HEAVILY REPULSED.

October 14, 1 55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that the Austrians launched columns of infantry at the Italians on the summit of Chirso Torrent after an intense artillery preparation.

The Italians mowed the enemy down with a withering artillery and machine gun fire and delivered flanking counter-attacks.

The communique says that the Austrian losses were heavy.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN ARTOIS.

October 14, 5.40 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris particularly violent bombardments have taken place in Artois, and fierce grenade fighting in Lihons. The Germans in Champagne threw poison shells on our rear lines, to which the French batteries replied. Everywhere a German attack on the woods to the west of Tahure was repulsed by our fire. There is a continuous reciprocal cannonade in Lorraine.

A BERLIN COMMUNIQUE.

October, 14, 8.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs that a great British offensive is announced in a Berlin communique. Supported by monitors from the sea and artillery to the north of Ypres, the British, using gas clouds, attacked along the whole front from Ypres to Loos. The communique admits that the British penetrated north-eastward and eastward of Vermelles.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

October 14, 1.20 a.m.

A Paris communique says: There have been artillery actions in Artois and Aisne, the environs of Rheims and in Champagne, while fights with bombs and aerial torpedoes took place on the heights of the Meuse. A squadron of twenty aeroplanes bombarded the station of Bazancourt. A German captive balloon and an aeroplane were brought down by our aeroplanes.

BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL'S REPORT.

October 14, 11.55 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French in a despatch states: After a bombardment we attacked the enemy's trenches yesterday afternoon, under a cloud of smoke gas, from six hundred yards south-west of Hulluch to the Hohenzollern redoubt. We gained a thousand yards, but were unable to maintain the position owing to the enemy's shell-fire. We captured and now hold south-west of Saint Elie the enemy's trenches behind the Vermelles-Hulluch road and the edge of the quarries. We also captured the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt.

AN AUTHORITATIVE DENIAL.

October 15, 3.30 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French denies the German communique that the British attacked along the whole front between Ypres and Loos and says no attacks whatever were made except those which he had described.

(*Continued on page 5.*)

TELEGRAMS

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

President Wilson Approves of Increases.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")
London, Received October 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that President Wilson has approved the increase in the army by a hundred thousand and the creation of a reserve force of four hundred thousand. The additional expenditure involved by the army and navy increases is thirty-one millions sterling. It is expected that Congress will approve.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Date of Re-opening Unfixed.

London Received, October 14.

It is officially announced that, owing to continued movements of sliding material, it is impossible to predict any approximate date for the re-opening of the Panama Canal.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Brigadier General A. B. Hamilition has arrived in Nish.

It is impossible to predict any approximate date for the re-opening of the Panama Canal.

Great preparations have been made in the coastal towns of Germany against aerial raids.

Out of 150 arrivals during one week, in the United Kingdom only four vessels have been sunk.

The Kaiser's youngest son, Prince Joachim, has become engaged to Princess Marie Auguste of Anhault.

The Danish authorities have confiscated a big quantity of raw rubber contained in large cases consigned to Germany as tinned fish.

The Swedish Minister in London has been instructed to protest against a British submarine's violation of Swedish neutrality in the Baltic.

The *Morning Post* says that there is an almost universal feeling that a re-construction of the Government is possible before many days.

M. Viviani announced in the Senate that he had reason to believe that Italy will not remain aloof from the Allies' operations in the Balkans.

President Wilson has approved of the increase in the army of 100,000 men and the creation of a reserve of 400,000, the additional expenditure is £31,000,000 sterling.

The Italians on the summit of Ghirso Torrent mowed the enemy down with a withering artillery and machine gun fire, and delivered flanking counter-attacks. The Austrian losses were heavy.

The authorities in the German coastal towns decided on a rehearsal of the preparations against aerial raids, but, instead of the people obeying the instructions, they become frightfully panic stricken.

An Austrian communique claims that the Austrians have stormed several strongly fortified positions, southeast of Belgrade, inflicting extraordinary heavy losses. It says that the heavy guns were responsible for the success.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Thursday, October 21.
Red Cross Concert—Public Gardens.—9 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Watchword.

There is another economy which we trust will not be lost sight of when the Bill comes on for discussion. We refer to payments made to Government servants over and above their regular emoluments on account of work performed by them in connection with the war. Now the business community has been called upon to give both of its services and its means and has responded most cheerfully and most liberally. It seems that no such call was made upon the patriotism of Government servants when the "plums" of the war were distributed, and naturally they pocketed all that came to them. Now that the strictest economy is so strongly urged we feel sure the Government employees concerned will be glad to relinquish these extra emoluments and place themselves on a level in the Empire's cause with business men who are receiving nothing and sacrificing a great deal.

Daily Press.

The Universal Peace Ideal.

Such nations we expect will exist in the world for a very long time yet to come. That they are not confined to the continent of Europe, the diplomatic history of the Far East even during the current year amply attests. We can agree that it is a "noble endeavour" to strive for the establishment of a state of things in the world such as will put an end to war between nations, but general disarmament is obviously far yet from being within the pale of practical politics. Even the United States which Count Okuma describes as "exerting its best influence in the interests of international good will and harmony," is at the same time bent on strengthening its armaments, as also is the country of which Count Okuma is the Prime Minister. If the war has so far achieved one definite result it is that it has absolutely disproved the old political theory that the best protection against war is to be prepared for it. More likely is it that a nation which prepares for war will at some time or other be called upon to fight.

China Mail.

The Colony's Finances.

In His Excellency's speech it will be seen that the estimated revenue of next year is in excess of that of the current year, which points to the Colony's flourishing condition and to optimistic hopes being entertained regarding its continuance. Out of the Colony's surplus balances it is proposed to meet the deficit which has been caused by two large extraordinary items of expenditure. One of these items comes under the heading of "War Expenditure," which this year is expected to amount to $179,200 and next year to $210,200. Of this sum $58,000 is ear-marked for the maintenance of prisoners of war and their families. Hitherto this regrettable necessity has been met by special votes. The total sum—$210,200—includes, of course, the Colony's military contribution, the exaction of which, in our opinion, was never more justified than during the troublous times of the past eighteen months. Space and the limited time at our disposal forbids us dealing as fully as we should like with His Excellency's admirable *resume* of the Colony's finances, and we therefore recommend all interested in the Colony's welfare to peruse the speech for themselves. They will find it a comprehensive and illuminating statement.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hote with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Land Tax Reform.

According to *The Chinese Times*, Dr. Morrison, the Polical Advisor to the Chinese Government, has presented a memorial to the effect that if the land tax were readjusted under the control of a foreign advisor, the revenue from that source will certainly be tripled. He then recommended Sir Richard Dane's younger brother. It is understood that the younger Dane has a great deal of experience in land taxation which he learned in India during a dozen years.

100,000 Summonses Issued for Non-Payment of Rates.

No fewer than 100,000 summonses for non-payment of rates have been issued by the rating department of Camberwell Borough Council. This is greatly in excess of any previous issue, and is attributed to the unprecedented increase of 5d. in the pound levied on the general rate owing to a special demand by the Camberwell Board of Guardians in September last year. It is chiefly the professional classes resident in the borough who have been hardest hit by this high rate, which is nearly 10s. in the pound.

Professor W. B. Bottomley.

Professor W. B. Bottomley of King's College, London, referred at the meeting of the British Association at Manchester to the behaviour of a special substance found in peat treated by bacteria, called auximones, which had remarkable effects in promoting plant growth, and which were apparently essential to plant nutrition. Professor Harlog said that the meeting of the section would be remembered for the paper, and the influence it would have on the food supply of the world. The president of the section said that the conclusion reached showed that Professor Bottomley was on the fringe of a very great discovery.

Whitebait at Greenwich.

Possibly one reason which might be put forward for the decay of the old whitebait dinners at Greenwich of which we have been hearing something in connection with the closing of the Trafalgar, may be found in the expense involved. Thus in 1840 Gladstone notes that he went down to Greenwich for Grillion's (the great dining club) fish dinner to the Speaker. "Great merriment and an excellent speech from Stanley—good sense and good nonsense. But though we dined at six, these expeditions do not suit me. I am ashamed of paying £2 10s. for a dinner."

Disbandment of Troops.

A high official lately submitted a memorandum to the President suggesting the disbandment of certain troops in the country to reduce the amount of military expenditure in the next fiscal year's Budget. According to his project, 25 per cent. of the men who are now under arms should be disbanded, the troops reorganized on a more efficient basis and the country's military expenditure reduced. He estimates that the number of regular troops the country has at present amounts to something like half a million, and by disbandment, some 120,000 men should be weeded out.

Arable Land in Manchuria.

Although it is now a number of years since the law prohibiting persons other than Manchus and Mongols to own land in the Three Eastern Provinces was removed, very few people from the older provinces have been induced to settle there on account of the extreme cold. With the exception of the districts along the railway zone, very few have proceeded to such parts as Changpei Mountains, Liaotao, and districts in Kirin and Heilungkiang, to reclaim the waste lands which are offered by Government to settlers. The Ministry of Finance has decided to appoint officials to deal with the matter. It proposes to take over all the official arable lands in these three provinces and sell them to the people for cultivation. According to official estimate, the value of these lands in Fengtien is $30,000,000; in Kirin, $40,000,000; and in Heilungkiang, $30,000,000. After deducting all expenses in connection with the sale, the Government calculates on receiving a net amount of at least $60,000,000.

NOTICE.

TEN VICTOR RECORDS

WHICH SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

17425—a	On the Old Front Porch	Jones-Murray
—b	Ever Since You Told Me That you Loved Me.	Morton
17400—a	Where Did You Get That Girl-Trot	Victor Band
—b	That Old Girl of Mine-Medley Two-step	do
17536—a	La Paloma (In English)	Turner
—b	O Sole Mio (My Sunshine)	do
71542—a	Romance Waltz-Hesitation	Vessella's Band
—b	Ecstasi Tango	do
17759—a	The Four Flags March	The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards
—b	Wake Up England March	do
17775—a	Highlanders! Fix Bayonets!	Edward Hamilton
—b	The Soldiers of the King	Herbert Stuart
35434—a	Sicilian Vespers-Ballet Selection.	Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards
—b	Sicilian Vespers Selection	do
64254—	A Farewell (Kingsley-Liddle)	McCormack
64158—	A May Morning (Denza)	Williams
64201—	Rigaudon (Monsigny) (Violin)	Elman

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

A "STOP-THE-WAR" KITE IN AMERICA.

Three Conditions from Berlin's Armed "Peacemakers."

(From *The Daily Chronicle* Special Correspondent, George Bateman).

New York, Sept. 3.—Described as "authoritative though unofficial," a statement issued to-day by the German Embassy here formulates the terms of peace which would be now acceptable to Germany.

This remarkable document includes a forecast, or warning, that the price to be paid by Germany's present enemies will be heavier if acceptance is delayed.

The terms stipulated in this "authoritative though unofficial" manifesto are:—

1. Independence of Poland.
2. Equality and full rights for Jews everywhere.
3. Complete freedom of the seas.

No amplification is given of the phrase in Clause 3.

The Peacemakers!

The *Evening World* refers to the German statement that Berlin's action in making concessions to America was primarily for the purpose of "joining forces with the U.S.A. in efforts to establish the freedom of the seas and promulgate an early European peace"; and that the settlement of the principle at stake between the German and American Governments was only a secondary purpose.

Apparently, the double purpose of Germany is to appear in the eyes of America as having proposed conditions which involve only the satisfaction of the highest ideals of world government; the Germans asking nothing for themselves. Then, when these conditions which do not include that first essential, the restoration of, and compensation for, Belgium—have been rejected, the middle European Powers can pose as the victims of a war-inflamed Europe.

Berlin also desires to pretend that Germany and America are co-operating for the ending of the war—thereby the Kaiser's advisers hope to influence other neutrals.

Concessions, Limited.

Meanwhile America's second thoughts are modifying the earlier and too-jubilant estimates of the value of Germany's so-called "concession" on the submarine controversy.

This country is beginning to realise that the limitation to "liners" leaves unaccepted the President's primal insistence upon the rights of non-combatants and neutrals to protection from assassination.

Embassy's Answer.

The Washington correspondent of the *Press* now confirms his own earlier impression that the Government is not fully satisfied. He says that from the State Department comes a re-affirmation of the principle that "Germany must guarantee the safety of all American citizens, regardless of whether passengers or members of the crews of belligerent merchantmen."

The German Embassy, being asked whether Germany is prepared to concede this wider demand, replied, "Certainly not; our purpose is to guarantee only the lives of passengers on regular passenger ships."

Meantime the peace rumours which circulate here are chiefly based on the inspired German announcement that the Central Empires are prepared to cease hostilities if they be allowed to retain so much of the plunder stolen from the unprepared regions of Europe; to redraft the map of the world; to build armies and navies; to point to their control of the oceans; and to reorganise the mid-European monarchies in coalition, crushing the smaller nationalities into adjuncts of the Pan-German empire.

The *World* remarks that when Germany is prepared to talk of the kind of peace which will not only render justice to the wronged peoples, but will also guarantee to civilisation some measure of protection against the Moloch of militarism—then the Government and people of the U.S.A. will immediately respond.

What Some Americans Know.

Paris, Sept. 3. In the *Figaro* the well-known writer "Polybe," referring to the German-American negotiations, says:—

"The Germans have lost so many submarines that it does not cost them much to promise America that they will henceforth abstain from torpedoing merchant vessels.

"Thus the American Republic may be brought to believe that it has gained a diplomatic victory; and the Lusitania crime may remain unpunished throughout the ages.

"There are Americans who know, within a very small margin, the number of German submarines which now sleep at the bottom of the sea; others have only to ask in order to receive information."

Peace Talk.

Washington, September 3. A statement published here says:—

"The Papal message to the U.S. Government is not to be published by the U.S. Government, although the latter has no objection to Cardinal Gibbons giving it out.

"Enough of the contents, however, are known to afford ground for the assumption that Austria, Germany and Turkey are not averse to the discussion of peace terms."

IF you have lost your appetite ore of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road Kowloon, Immediate possession; and Four-Roomed Flats in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to.—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road.

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Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

Houses at the Peak.

No. 21 Wongneichong Road.

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Godowns at Wanchai.

Godowns at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E., No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Victoria Lodge, No. 15 Peak Rd. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET. No 1 Morrison Hill. Apply Property Office, JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms, immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE. MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 6 "Lyeemoon Villas." Nos. 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—4 h.p. Motor Cycle, late 1914 model.—Apply to Motor Cycle. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK,

THE Steamship

"ST. BEDE,"

Capt. J. Fortay having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 22nd instant at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Agents.

Hongkong 15th October, 1915.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ITOLA"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned. No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on Wednesday the 27th day of October, 1915 at noon.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 27th day of October, 1915, both days inclusive.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1915.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES Co Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned, 4 Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong at 12.15 o'clock on Wednesday the 27th day of October, 1915 for the purpose of considering, and (if thought fit), passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

(1) That the affairs of the Company be voluntarily wound up and that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be appointed Liquidators.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on Monday, 15th November 1915 at the same time and place for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as a special Resolution accordingly.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1915.

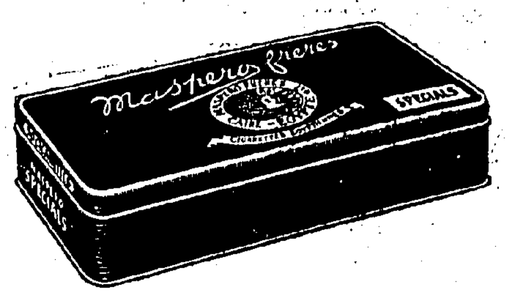
NOTICE

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515

NOTICES.



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THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

$1.50 a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

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COATS AND SKIRTS

DRESSES

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TRIMMED HATS ETC.

SMART UP-TO-DATE GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES.

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WE WILL SUPPLY **YOU**

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ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT FIT.

Established 1900.

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N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(lately occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET."

$3.90 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

$4.30 per case ex store.

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168 Des Vœux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to	8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	" 10 Min.
10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	" 15 Min.
11.30 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	" 15 Min.
12.45 P.M. to	2.15 P.M.	" 30 Min.
2.15 P.M. to	4.45 P.M.	" 15 Min.
4.45 P.M. to	6.15 P.M.	" 30 Min.
6.15 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	" 15 Min.
8.00 P.M. to	11.00 P.M.	" 30 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.56 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour. 11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS

7.45 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
10.10 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	" 20 Min.
11.30 A.M. to	12.00 Noon	" 15 Min.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	" 30 Min.
1.00 P.M. to	2.00 P.M.	" 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	" 30 Min.
5.00 P.M. to	7.00 P.M.	" 20 Min.
7.00 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	" 30 Min.

HIGHEST CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

"Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, may be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Chequejoe Compradore order representing Bank Notes."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

SUPERIOR QUALITY AND REAL MERIT RECEIVES DESERVED RECOGNITION

THE GRAND PRIZE

HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

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Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915.

Rainier Beer is the ONLY Beer honoured by receiving The Grand Prize, the Highest Award Possible.

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HONGKONG.

Correspondendents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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Daily issue—$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional $1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is $1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

本報宗旨專以發明眞理主持公道不畏強禦不偏不黨

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency's speech at the Legislative Council on Thursday afternoon necessarily resolves itself into a rough outline history of the war in its relation to Hongkong. The Colony has spent *x* pounds or dollars, largely because the British Empire is at war. Directly or indirectly almost every Government department has been touched by extra expenditure or the need for the reduction thereof, because of the war. The actual figures involved have already been given in our report of the speech; but so long as it can be proved that the spender is getting his money's worth, figures matter very little.

During the coming year the Colony is asked to find more pounds or—dollars—so much for Volunteer and Police expenditure, the bulk of which may be laid to the war, so much for the upkeep of the German camp, and so forth. No patriotic person will grumble at being called upon to meet such amounts. Even were this Colony taxed up to the eyes it would still be its people's duty to acknowledge that, since they know no other inconvenience from the war than a monetary one, they should be prepared to pay at a higher rate than those at Home whose lives or property have not at all times been safe from attacks by enemy cruisers or aircraft. Even the sum set aside for the maintenance of prisoners of war can scarcely be grudged, seeing that someone must provide for them, and that we have no right to ask that another Colony shall do our work for us. At the same time, as a matter of raw justice, we should have shed no tears had we heard that such expenditure was to be met out of the assets of former German residents. Such people brought no good to this Colony—indeed they did incalculable harm—and their late consul has lost no opportunity (we ought rather to say has gone out of his way to make special opportunities) of spreading lies among the Chinese; their preachers and missionaries, even after war broke out, were carrying the same lies among the Chinese in British territory, and such of their partners in business as are still at large in places like Canton never tire of calumniating the British or of seeking to sow dissensions in this Colony from a safe distance.

The non-war portions of the Budget statement are quite another matter, and may give less general satisfaction. We notice, among other things, that, while the Government can still afford to be generous to the P. W. D. and still cherishes its old affection for "Public Works Extraordinary," it has only been able to afford to redeem a little over a million and a quarter dollars' worth of subsidiary coin. This, as our readers are aware, is such a drop in the bucket that it carries us practically no farther towards the realisation of a rational currency system for the Colony. If, last year, we could afford to spend ten thousand dollars on pulling down ceilings, and if, this year, we can also afford to lay out money more or less lavishly on developing the New Territory, one would think that a point might be strained in connection with the demonetisation of a coinage with which the Colony is still ridiculously overstocked.

Yesterday's Opium Case.

The opium smugglers who were brought before the magistrate yesterday by Inspector Wilden may not feel so convinced in future that the little joss house carried on board their junk is calculated to bring luck. The revenue men find the forbidden drug concealed in a good many weird places but this secret compartment behind the joss place is, comparatively speaking, a new idea. What will interest the public most, however, is the fact that twelve months' hard labour was the alternative offered to the first defendant in the event of his not being able to meet the $10,000 fine—the second being asked to pay $3,000 or go to a similar occupation for six months. Of course, to be perfectly frank, the Government cannot afford to throw away a chance of increasing its revenue materially, and therefore it is unlikely ever to establish hard labour without the option of a fine as a punishment for breaking the opium laws; but it is a good sign that an alternative of hard labour is mentioned at all. Usually the assumption seems to be that the fine will be paid; and even imprisonment, let alone "hard", is not mentioned. What we should like to see now, occasionally, is the awarding of the amount of the fine to the middleman who will expose the individuals who are employing him and who are paying his fine. This would mean the appearance, in the dock, of some apparently ultra-respectable Hongkong people—and not all of them natives.

Abating the Nuisances.

We hope the caution administered to a Portuguese youth for riding a bicycle without a light, and the binding over of a noisy and abusive Chinese will have a good effect on them, and on others who have been similarly occupied in disregarding the law. Things are waking up in the Colony and the fact is gradually being established that the laws are made to be observed and not to be flouted. Unfortunately progress is still rather slow, for we have to make up for a lengthy period of slackness during which the Government of that day seemed rather hazy as to whether this Colony belonged to the British or to the Chinese. There is, happily, a growing disposition on the part of the officials to realise that it is not well to be too lenient towards the good souls who, if given an inch, will not only want but *take* an ell; and, moreover the public is far more ready to-day than formerly to co-operate with the police and to bring the wrong-doer or the public nuisance to justice. A few years of this, and Hongkong will be at least endurable.

An Interesting Contrast.

Reuter has, after all a sense of humour and of balance, or he would not have sent us, side by side with the news of the London Zeppelin raid, the grotesque story of the preparations against air raids that the Allies might make on the Baltic and North Sea districts of Germany. The German papers which chronicle the ludicrous panic in the Hanseatic towns etc., must surely realise that there is some difference between the British and the German reception of a dangerous situation. Londoners—yea, even the despised Cockneys—turn out of their houses to take in the scenic effect of aerial gunfire, etc.; Hamburgers and Danzigers go mad with fright over a raid that has not taken place! Is it surprising that our Tommies hold German valour cheap? Give the modern German a few women to frighten, a few churches and schools to shell, a few unprotected ships to sink, or set him to fight in the field under the protection of clouds of poison gas, and he will perform miracles of bravery. But put him to stand nerve strain, or to fight on equal terms and it would seem that you have quite another result. It is time such people were cleared out and persuaded to leave room for better men.

DAY BY DAY.

THROUGH TATTER'D CLOTHES SMALL VICES DO APPEAR; ROBES AND FURR'D GOWNS HIDE ALL.—King Lear.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 73; fine.

The Mails.

Shanghai Mail.— Due per s.s. Sinkiang to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Anhui to-day at 5 p.m.

French Mail.—Closes per s.s. Paul Lecat to-morrow at 9 a.m.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/9 15-16.

To-morrow's Anniversary

To-morrow is the 138th anniversary of the surrender of General Burgoyne's forces to the army of the Colonists at Saratoga.

Struck off the Register.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the name of the Tack On Club, Limited, has been struck off the Regieter.

The Bishop of Victoria.

The Bishop of Victoria has returned from a visit to Shekki where he opened a new Anglo-Chinese School. He is to preach at St. Andrews, Kowloon, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, and to conduct the first of a series of united meetings for intercession on Monday next at 6 p.m. at St. Paul's College.

Excursion to Macau.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's New Steamship Tai Shan, will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m. to morrow. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

YUAN'S DREAM OF A MONARCHY.

Inopportune Movement Arrested.

Peking, Sept. 12.—The monarchical movement had acquired so much momentum that a few days ago the Chinese generally believed that Yuan Shih-kai would be declared Emperor in a few weeks' time. The support accorded by high provincial and military authorities and in other interested quarters indicated that a gigantic intrigue was afoot to achieve a *coup d'etat* at an early date. There has now been a change of front. The Cabinet and the President himself suddenly express disapproval of the movement, while the State Council has refused to discuss petitions relating to it.

The "Monarchical Society," having lost its *raison d'etre*, is now busily engaged in searching historical records for examples of hereditary Republics, with a view to advocating the appointment of Yuan Shih-kai and his heirs as Presidents for ever. Foreigners are relieved that this foolish movement has been arrested. For, while it is not unreasonable in itself, the time chosen to push it is regarded as highly inopportune. It is now hoped that its development may be postponed to some innocuous *post bellum* moment.

How liable any political changes are to disturb existing tranquility is indicated by the bombing at Shanghai yesterday of the offices of a newly-founded monarchical newspaper. To give an excuse at the present time for revolutionary trouble, which might lead to a necessity for foreign intervention, would be an unpardonable mistake on the part of the part of the Government.—*Times.*

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

The Situation in General.

We have almost an embarrassement of riches in the way of wires this morning. Prominence is very naturally given to Sir Edward Grey's statement—which, by the way, has come along earlier than we had dared to hope—and to increasing popularity, if popularity it may be termed, of conscription. Sweden, we notice, has a mild complaint against our submarines, but as it is based merely on the statement of a German skipper, probably neither Stockholm nor London will regard the "protest" as other than purely formal. It is not the British alone who realise that a German would very much rather lie than tell the truth. In fact the average German reminds us of Henry James' mendacious colonel. "He would even lie about the time of day, or the name of his batter." There is still a considerable amount of haziness about the war news from Serbia; and not only haziness but contradictoriness as well. There is a falling off in the information from the Russian front, but considering that it has been hitherto of a generous nature, one can hardly complain. Still not a word from the Dardanelles, or, for that matter, from East Africa; and very little from the Italian front—though that little is excellent. The Austrians in that region seem, as before, to be wasting their strength against a stone wall.

The Western Front.

Tidings from the Western front are of a little more liberal and definite nature. The progress of the Allies here during all these months has necessarily been by such imperceptible degrees that admission of the Germans that the British have now penetrated east and north-east of Vermelles seems quite a revelation. Of course, while the whole of the long curved line from the Flemish coast to the Argonne region, and thence downwards, alongside Alsace-Lorraine, may be said to have moved itself bodily inwards, it has not moved far; its movement has pared off just a thin slice of the ground occupied by the enemy, the slice thickening in places—e.g. at Loos—and remaining inappreciable at, let us say Rheims. But, after all, is it ground or is it men that we are out after? Judged by geographical advance, our progress has been such that the end of the war might find most of us white-headed. But in a campaign like this the object is plainly the weakening, draining and wiping-out of the enemy at as little cost as possible.

Doing it Cheaply.

The ground which Germany holds was gained at a brutal sacrifice of her own men and at a cost in ammunition which has already run into hundreds of millions sterling. What the French and British have done, however, has been accomplished at something very near the minimum of outlay. Had the Allies chosen to use German suicidal methods their line might be in quite another place, but they would not be so near the end of the war. The neutral papers have talked a lot of nonsense about the Kilkenny cats business; but it is just that very position which the Allies have very cleverly avoided. Unreasoning rushes in close formation, in imitation of the Germans, might and probably would have meant the loss of three of the allied men to every three of the enemy—the Kilkenny cats, in fact. As it is, the losses have more often been three of the enemy to one of our men. The corollary—as the enemy of our boyhood's days says—is obvious.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending October 16, 1890.)

The Dollar.

October 16.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/4¼."

Exquisite Cheek.

October 11.—"Lo Hin, manager of a gambling den in Graham Street, had the exquisite cheek to appear at the Magistracy this morning to prosecute five men whom he alleged had entered his model establishment, last night, and lifted "several tens of dollars" from the *paikau* tables. His Worship, after going through the preliminary canter of the case, told the fellow that his statements were not exactly consistent with the facts, so the case would be dismissed. It would be well if the Amalgamated Association of Cut-purses and Burglars would devote its earnest attention to the rascally gambling and *tin si kuk* houses which abound in this colony."

A Lesson on Memory. (By the Hon. Mr. Mitchell-Innes.)

October 11.—"I do not remember; I cannot remember; I think you did; I believe I did say so; I cannot remember; I am sorry I cannot remember; I really cannot remember; I may have done so; I cannot remember; I do not remember; I really cannot remember.—(Hongkong Taxpayer:—"Then you *ought* to remember.")

Old Hongkongites will remember that Mr. Mitchell-Innes was Colonial Treasurer."

The German Emperor in Austria.

October 11.—"His Imperial Majesty had a remarkable reception and triumphal progress through the streets of Vienna."

Sunday Labour in the Harbour.

October 15.—"A good deal of interest is evinced, especially in shipping circles, over the pending Conference between delegates of the local Mercantile Marine Officers' Association and the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, which comes off on Friday next at 4 p.m., when it is expected that the much-vexed question of Sunday labour will be practically dealt with. The Chinese, as might be expected, take deep interest in the movement; the native Press has taken the matter up and generally support the proposed reform. As far as we can gather the Chinese community, from the wealthy merchant down to the menial coolie, are prepared to insist on enjoying the privilege of one day's rest in seven. That the Chinese, as a whole, are now strongly in favour of Sunday observation here there would seem to be no doubt whatever, and as they are perfectly justified in their aspirations, they have only to remain united, like the marine officers, to obtain from employers their legitimate rights at no distant date."

The Punjom Mining Company Ltd.

October 16.—"The fifth annual meeting of shareholders in the Punjom Company has been advertised to take place in the Company's office on Saturday the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. To both time and place there are serious objections, which apparently have not suggested themselves to the Directors. There is certain to be a large attendance and considerable discussion, and the Company's office is notoriously the most unsuitable place for any public meeting. The Chamber of Commerce's room and the St. Andrew's Hall are both available, and we would suggest that the use of one of these two rooms be secured? With regard to the time fixed, are not the Directors aware that the 25th is settling day on the local Stock Exchange, and that, in consequence, large numbers of shareholders, and others who are registered holders of Punjoms, will be unable to attend to protect their own interests? The date of the meeting should at once be altered, or the public will have some cause for believing that the Directors, or some of them, are afraid to face the music and are placing all possible obstacles in the way to prevent a thorough inquiry before a "full house" into the very shady history of the Punjom Mining Company, Limited."

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for October 16th 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—$251 per share, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$100 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—$63 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—$120 per share, buyers.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$335 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—$89 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—$74 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—$36 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—$119 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—$170 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—27½ per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—$45 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—$172 per share sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$108 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—$98 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—$120 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—$73 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—$23 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—$105 per share buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue).—$25 per share, sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue).—$3 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ld.—$90 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—$6 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co, Ltd.—$32 per share, sellers.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Promotion.

Private C. Edgcumbe, Scouts Company, to be Lance Corporal, 14.10.15.

Parades.

Parades for Monday, 18th inst.

5.30 p.m.—Recruits of Engineer Co. Musketry and Rifle exercises at Taikoo Dockyard, under Sergt. Bullock.

5.30 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co. (men who have not been passed out) Squad Drill and Skirmishing on Cricket ground. Remainder Nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty morning of 22nd instant, H.K.V.R.

Next for duty, Civil Service Company.

Officer on duty, Lieut. Lindsell.

Prisoners of War Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty until morning of 22nd instant, H.K.V.R.

Next for Duty:

October 22. Scouts Company.
October 23. Scouts Company.
October 24. Scouts Company.
October 25. Centre Section M. G. Co.
October 26. No. 2 Section Arty. Batty.
October 27. No. 1 Section Arty Batty.
October 28. Left Section M. G. Co.

Officer on Duty.

October 22, Capt. Hutchison.
October 23, Lieut. Murphy.
October 24, Capt. Stewart.
October 25, Capt. G. G. Wood.
October 26, Lieut. Danby.
October 27, Capt. Wolfe.
October 28, Lieut. Rees.

Orderly Sergeant from 22nd to 29th instant Corpl. Lowick.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

THE QUESTION OF CONSCRIPTION.

CONSIDERABLE CHANGE OF OPINION.

October 14, 1.40 p.m.

The *Morning Post* says there is an almost universal feeling that a reconstruction of the Government is possible before many days. The *Daily News* states that the conscriptionist ministers failed to carry the day at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, but they now do not consider it necessary for them to resign as they are confident of the victory of their policy. There is little doubt that Lord Kitchener's sympathies are now definitely with the conscriptionists. Tuesday's meeting of the Cabinet unexpectedly raised the total of recruits wanted weekly to thirty-five thousand, whereas the Labour Manifesto of October 6 asked for thirty thousand. Mr. Henderson and other labour officials, also some members of the rank and file are now inclined to favour conscription. When the Cabinet met yesterday, Sir Edward Carson, instead of attending, spent two hours in the smoking room. It is understood that when Lord Derby was appointed Director of Recruiting he was given six weeks in which to test voluntarism. The *Times* says that Lord Kitchener's attitude regarding recruiting is that he is not responsible for the methods employed. It is for him as a soldier to state the requirements and then for the country to fulfil them. What Lord Kitchener had done was to represent to his colleagues that recruiting had lately fallen off most seriously.

THE RUSSIANS.

FRESH GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

October 15, 3.30 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd the official communique describes the continuance of stubborn fighting in the Dvinsk region and a number of unsuccessful German attacks in the lake region, and says that the enemy at several points have assumed the offensive on the Strypa front.

A SWEDISH PROTEST.

October 15, 3.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that the Minister to London has been instructed to protest against a British submarine's violation of Swedish neutrality in the Baltic.

The protest is believed to be based on the assertion of the captain of a German steamer that a British submarine pursued him ashore and removed his papers.

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

LONDON AND EAST COUNTIES VISITED.

October 14, 7.10 p.m.

The War Office reports that a fleet of hostile airships visited the eastern counties and a portion of the London area last night and dropped bombs. The anti-aircraft guns of the Field Artillery were in action and one airship was seen to heel over and drop to a lower altitude. Five of our aeroplanes ascended, but, owing to the fog, only one of them succeeded in locating an airship. It was unable, however, to overhaul her before she became lost in the fog. Some houses were damaged and several fires started, but there was no serious damage to military material and all the fires were soon extinguished.

THE CASUALTIES.

October 14, 7.15 p.m.

The Press Bureau reports the Zeppelin casualties as follow:—

	Killed	Wounded
Military... ...	...14	... 13
Civilians, men ...	...27	... 64
Women	... 9	... 30
Children ...	... 5	... 7
Total ...	...55	...114

Of these 32 were killed and 95 injured in the London area.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

October 15, 1.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the German official version of Wednesday's Zeppelin raid claims for the delectation of the German people that naval airships attacked London and an important establishment in the vicinity, as well as the batteries at Ipswich.

UP TO THE MINUTE.

Closing Prices:—

Banks. — $830, sales.
Canton Insurances. — $425, sellers.
China Fires.—$162, sellers.
Douglas's — $89, buyers.
Indos (combined) $159 sellers; deferred $94½ sellers; preferred $67 buyers.
Star Ferries.— $39 1/2 sales.
Tronohs.— 30/- sales.
Wharves.— $80 buyers.
Docks.—$88½, buyers.
Shanghai Docks. — Tls. 61 buyers.
Ewos.—Tls. 172½, buyers.
Hongkong Cottons.—$9.40.
Kung Yik.— Tls. 15 1/4.
Shanghai Cottons. — Tls. 94 sellers.
China Lights.— $4.95 sales, $4.75 buyers.
Providents.—$9 90 sales.
Cements.— $10 75 buyers.
Electrics —$45 buyers.
Trams.—$5.90 sellers.
Langkats.— Tls. 39 buyers.

We are informed that there is a rumour that the Langkat Oil Company has secured a valuable coal concession in North China, consequently the shares are in good demand.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

October 1	... ...	Tons 200
„ 2	... ...	„ 198
„ 3	... ...	„ 201
„ 4	... ...	„ 209
„ 5	... ...	„ 194
„ 6	... ...	„ 200
„ 7	... ...	„ 182
„ 8	... ...	„ 202
„ 9	... ...	„ 199
„ 10	... ...	„ 184
„ 11	... ...	„ 199
„ 12	... ...	„ 191
„ 13	... ...	„ 188
„ 14	... ...	„ 200
„ 15	... ...	„ 161
Total to 15th inst.		2908
Daily average		193.37

FIGHTING ON N.-W FRONTIER.

10,000 Mohmands Driven Back.

The Secretary of State for India communicates the following:—

As a result of the movement in the Mohmand country mentioned in the communique of the 5th instant, 10,000 Mohmands were engaged near Hafiz Kor on September 5. The enemy, who showed great determination, were at every point driven back with heavy loss. Our casualties were:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
British officers...	3	4	—
Rank and file ...	9	53	2
Indian	4	31	—

The communique of September 5 referred to the irruption of Bunerwals into the Peshawar district on August 17. The Bunerwals occupied the passes into their country with 12,000 men and the British camp at Rustam was heavily sniped by night, but the Rustam column successfully engaged the enemy at Surkhabi on August 26. On the 28th and 31st the column took the offensive in the direction of the Malandri Pass and inflicted severe losses.

In the meantime a hostile force from Upper Swat had moved down that river and on the night of August 28-29 made a determined attack on our position at Landaki. This was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, and on the next morning our troops moved forward. The tribesmen suffered heavily under our artillery fire, and Kak Fort was completely destroyed by Guides Cavalry.

The communique concluded:—Their (the enemy) forces are now reported to have dispersed or to be dispersing. A hostile movement on the Mohmand country has not matured and on the rest of the North-Western frontier all is quiet.

Simla, Sept. 10.—The Mohmands had gathered in the Gundao Valley in the previous few days, and on the morning of September 5 General Campbell, commanding the 1st Division, moved out to attack the position near Hafiz Kor. The enemy fought stubbornly, but was driven back with heavy loss at every point and retired into the hills. Our troops returned unmolested and revisited the ground on the next day, when no enemy was visible.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT OF SELECTED

FILLET HADDOCKS

AND

KIPPERS.

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Medical Department Contract," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Saturday, October 31, 1915, for the supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Beers, Spirits, Wines, etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department, for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.

Tenders may be made for the 10 Schedules, or for each separately.

All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the maintenance, repair, etc., of Government Buildings and Piers," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Monday, November 1, 1915, for the maintenance, repair and minor extensions or alterations of Government Buildings and Piers in the Colony of Hongkong, British Kowloon and the New Territories, during the year 1916.

For form of tender, specification and further particulars apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the maintenance, repair, etc., of Roads, etc.," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Monday, November 1, 1915, for the maintenance, repair and minor extensions or alterations of Roads, Streets and Bridges, Praya Walls, Public Cemeteries, Recreation Grounds, and relative works in the Colony of Hongkong, British Kowloon and the New Territories, during the year 1916.

For form of tender, specification and further particulars apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for providing and fixing Boundary Stones to Lots", will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Monday, November 1, 1915, for providing and fixing Boundary Stones to Lots in the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, during the year 1916.

For form of tender, specification and further particulars apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the maintenance of Water Works", will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Monday November 1, 1915, for the maintenance, repair and minor extensions or alterations of Water Works in the Colony of Hongkong, British Kowloon and the New Territories, during the year 1916.

For form of tender, specification and further particulars apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for maintenance of Sewers, Drains and Nullahs," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Monday, November 1, 1915, for the maintenance of Sewers, Drains and Nullahs, extensions or alterations of the same, and the construction and maintenance of additional Sewers, Drains and Nullahs in the Colony of Hongkong, British Kowloon and the New Territories, during the year 1916.

For form of tender, specification and further particulars apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of Coal Tar," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Monday, November 1, 1915, for supply and delivery of Coal Tar to the Public Works Department, during the year 1916.

For form of tender, specification and further particulars apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply and delivery of Timber," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Monday, November 1, 1915, for the supply and delivery of Timber to the Public Works Department, during the year 1916.

For form of tender, specification and further particulars apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of labour and materials for the Chinese Cemeteries," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Monday, November 1, 1915, for the supply of labour and materials for the Chinese Cemeteries in the Colony of Hongkong and Kowloon for the period of one year from January 1, 1916.

For form of tender, specification and further particulars apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of Coal for the Kowloon-Canton Railway", will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Tuesday, November 9, 1915, for the supply of the best Japanese Akaiki Coal or other coal of an equally suitable quality for the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway for the year 1916.

For further information and forms of tender apply to the Railway Head Office, Kowloon.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE

The Half-Yearly Meeting of Members will be held on Saturday, the 30th October, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annexe, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915.

G. R.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An European Second Engineer for H.M. Tug "Atlas" Rate of Pay $7.00 per day for seven days per week. Apply to Chief Engineer H.M. Dockyard.

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CHANGSHA	13th Nov.	18th Nov.

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The S.S. "**Itola,**" tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 19th October.

The S.S. "**Multra,**" tons 4,644. Capt. Kilpatrick, R.N.R. will be despatched as above on the 28th October.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, Oct. 15, 1915. Agents.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 16th OCTOBER.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 17th OCTOBER.

10.00 p.m. Faishan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	6.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan. Tons 2006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

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MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship **TAISHAN** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers **LINTAN** and **SANUI.** These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.		Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	§Kitano Maru Capt. Cope	T. 16,000	THURS., 21st Oct., at noon.
	§Fushimi Maru Capt. Trizawa	T. 21,000	THURS., 4th Nov. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500	TUES., 19th Oct., at noon.
	§Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori	T. 12,500	TUES., 2nd Nov., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	§Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,000	SATUR., 16th Oct. at noon.
	§Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 13,500	TUES., 16th Nov. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Fijita	T. 12,000	MONDAY, 18th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.			
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Kamakura Maru Capt. Kuwabara	T. 12,500	MONDAY, 18th Oct.
SHANGHAI Kobe and Yokohama	Sanuki Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 26th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama			
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon	T. 12,500	TUES., 19th Oct. at 10 a.m.

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" " Return " 900. " " Return " 825.—
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" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.—

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
" " " Montreal £60. 3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" " " 1st Return £37.10/—

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" 1st Return £72. " 1st Return £73.16/—

To Yokohama, 1st Return $150. To Kobe 1st Return $135.
" 2nd " $ 90. " 2nd " $ 83.

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	17th Oct. at d'light
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	19th Oct. at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	19th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	19th Oct. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow	21st Oct. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	26th Oct. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

☞MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

☞S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

Hongkong 16th October, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjimanoek	...BATAVIA...	20th Oct.	...S'HAI	...27th Oct.
Tjikini	.....MAKASSAR	21st Oct.	...JAPAN	...28th Oct.
Tjikembang	S'HAI	28th Oct.	...JAVA	...31st Oct.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574 York Building. [15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed		Leaves Hongkong
Dairen Maru*†	8,000 - 15 knots	Monday, 1st	November.
Persia Maru*	9,000 - 17 knots	Wednes., 3rd	November.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 9th	Nov., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 30th	Nov., at noon.
Nippon Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots	" 14th	Dec., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 28th	Dec., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

† Cargo only.

* VIA MANILA, OMITTING SHANGHAI.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 18 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291 KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	——	19th Oct. 11 a.m.
Eastern	13th Oct.	2nd Nov. "
Aldenham	2nd Nov.	22nd Nov. "
St. Albans	22nd Nov.	14th Dec. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity: All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching ...	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 19th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans ...	FRI., 22nd Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haimun.....	A. H. Stewart...	TUES., 26th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The American Flag and Foreign Trade.

More ships are now flying the American flag in the foreign trade than at any other time since 1863 and the United States is pressing close upon France and Norway as a maritime nation. For the year ended June 30, according to figures made public at the Department of Commerce, there were registered in the foreign trade 2,768 ships, totalling 1,813,775 gross tons, an increase of 363 ships and 737,623 tons for the year.

Shipbuilding Activity in Japan.

The shipbuilding activity in Japan continues without signs of abatement. The Osaka Iron Works has lately received orders for four vessels of 3,200 tons each from some of the biggest tramp owners and the Uraga yard has received orders for five boats. Work in hand at the different plants at present is reported to amount to more than fifty large steamers.

New Zealand Zinc Ores.

For the purpose of importing zinc ore from New Zealand into Japan, three steamers, the Eisan Maru, Daiten Maru and Ataka Maru are being placed on that run and, should other cargoes be offering, it is contemplated making of it a regular line. It is estimated that Japan could take some 3,000 tons of zinc ores from Australia and New Zealand every month while outward cargoes are reported to be plentiful.

The Wreck and Cargo of the Haintai

The efforts to dispose of the wreck and cargo of the Chinese s.s. Haintai, which foundered in the Astrœa Channel during a squall having failed, further attempts were made to dispose of her privately without success. It is thought that the bond of Tls. 2,000 which the purchaser was required to put up to remove the wreck within three months has deterred bidders and the wreck will ultimately have to be removed by explosives.

Merchant Tonnage on the Clyde.

The output of merchant tonnage on the Clyde during August has been very satisfactory, taking into consideration the fact that comparatively few of the shipyards on the river are exclusively engaged on mercantile work. The total amounts to well over 20,000 tons. Very few new orders have been reported since the beginning of the year, and up till September 10 not a single contract had been announced for a period of nearly two months. It is now stated, however, that two firms have booked orders for fairly large oil tank steamers.

Gazette.

Mr. P. H. Watson, acting chief officer, Sinkiang, has gone acting chief officer, Singan.

Mr. R. F. Mitchell, chief officer, Singan, has gone chief officer, Sinkiang.

Mr. D. T. James, second officer, Fengtien, has gone second officer, Luchow.

Mr. H. St. J. Curtis, second officer, Luchow, has gone second officer, Fengtien.

Mr. W. T. Thornton, second officer, Hanyang, has resigned.

Mr. J. Bowman, chief officer, Kiangteen, has gone chief officer, Kiangkwan.

Mr. T. Hill, chief officer, Kiangkwan, has gone chief officer, Kiangteen.

Mr. J. Jamieson, chief officer, Sagittarius, has gone master, Manapouri.

Mr. B. Griffiths has been appointed chief officer, Sagittarius.

Mr. J. Thomson, third officer, Uncas, has resigned.

Mr. W. J. Thornton has been appointed third officer, Uncas.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c., ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat.,	16th Oct. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sun.,	17th Oct. at 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Chipshing*	Tues.,	19th Oct. at d'light
MOJI & Kobe	Kutsang*	Wed.,	20th Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & Calcutta	Kumsang*	Wed.,	20th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang†	Thur.,	21st Oct. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang‡	Thur.,	21st Oct. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat.,	23rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang†	Sun.,	24th Oct. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer.	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Merionethshire	Middle of Oct.
GENOA & LONDON	Carnarvonshire	Middle of Nov.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10. [9

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering. Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

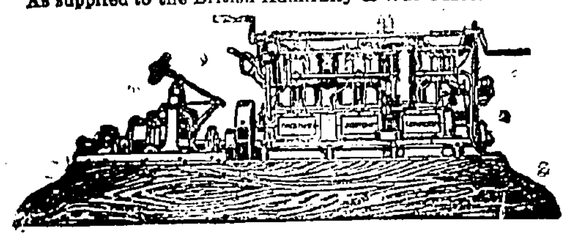
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



C.6. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.
Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOO DOCK."
TELEPHONE No. 22

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	M. of Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Lecat	M. M.	16, Oct.
London & Glasgow	C. of Hankow	B. L. L.	18, Oct.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Malta	P. & O.	22, Oct.
Genoa	Glengyle	S. T. Co.	30, Oct.
Genoa and London	Car'shire	J. M. Co.	M. of Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakuala	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
Vancouver and Seattle	Shintsu M.	J. M. Co.	17, Oct.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.
V'ia, B.C., & S'tle via K'lung &c.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Bede	D. & Co.	26, Oct.
V'ia, & T'ma via S'hai, N'saki &c.	Hawai M.	O. S. K.	30, Oct.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	1, Nov.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	3, Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
San Francisco	Inveric	B. L. L.	17, Nov.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	19, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	16, Oct.
S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Itola	D. S. Co.	16, Oct.
Tamsui, K'lung via S'tow & Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	17, Oct.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	17, Oct.
S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	18, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	19, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	19, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohoma	Atlantique	M. M.	19, Oct.
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	19, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya	P. & O.	20, Oct.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	21, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	22, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	26, Oct.
Anping, Tokao via S'tow & Amoy	Soshu M.	O. S. K.	27, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Dunera	D. S. Co.	25, Oct.
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	25, Oct.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,789 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 17, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1915.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

will be despatched for the above ports about

For freight, passage and further particulars; apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd,
Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO MARU 14,000 Tons will sail from this port for Coronel via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednesday 10th November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. DAIREN MARU will be despatched by this Company from here for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu on Monday the 1st November at noon.

The T.K.K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed for San Francisco on the 12th October at noon. This vessel will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Tuesday the 28th Dec, at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTEAGLE arrived Vancouver on Tuesday the 5th October.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Waterhouse Line s.s. SHINTSU MARU from Manila is due at Hongkong on the 15th inst. leaves for Vancouver and Seattle on the 17th instant.

The P. & O. s.s. NAGOYA left Singapore for this Port on the 15th instant at morning and is due here on the 20th inst. at about noon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Chofu Maru, Jap. s.s. 933, S. Oru, 4th Oct.—Birtin, 3rd Oct., Wood—P. A. L. & Co.

Kazembe, Br. s.s. 2,935, J. W. Anderson 6th Oct.—Manila, 4th Oct. Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Tonghong, Br. s.s. 1,313, F.J. Porynor, 6th, Oct.—Saigon, 2nd Oct., General—Chinese.

Kaifong, Br. s.s. 987, J. B Evans, 7th Oct.—Holhow, 6th Oct. Gen.—B. and S.

Fooksang, Br. s.s. 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 7th Oct.—Kobe, 1st Oct, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Taihei Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,101, T. Horinchi, 8th Oct.—Chefoo, 2nd Oct. Gen.—M.B.K.

Childor, Nor. s.s. 1,102, Nils Hjorth, 8th Oct.—Swatow, Gen.—T. & Co.

Novara, Br. s.s. 4,249, H.R. Hetherington, 9th Oct.—Singapore, 4th October Gen.—P. & O.S. N. Co.

Taishun, Chi. s.s. 1,216, Westerland, 9th Oct.—Shanghai, 6th Oct. Gen.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Penang Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,273, S. Murazumi 11th Oct.—Moji, 6th Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Sado Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,860, K. Asakawa, 11th Oct.—Shanghai, 8th Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,123, W. M. Mesnoy, 12th Oct.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Onsang, Br. s.s. 1,757, 13th Oct.—Stagen, 4th Oct., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Nichiren Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,400, O. Kazaki, Honkaha Bay, 11th Oct. Salt—D. & Co.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 997, D. W. Ritchie, 14th Haiphong, 12th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Keijo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,116, D. Imaidzumi 14th Oct.—Hoihow, Rice—Order.

Elger, Norw. s.s. 875, M. Ellanzen, 14th Oct.—Dairen, 8th Oct. Bean—Chinese.

Chipshing, Br. s.s. 1,199, A. G. N. Walker, 14th Oct.—Tientsin, 8th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,373, Tidford, 15th Oct.—Manila, 12th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.

Selun, Norw. s.s. 865, D. Hovbrenden, 15th Oct.—Bangkok, 7th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.

Chofu Maru, Jap. s.s. 933, S. Oru, 14th Oct.—Port Parsoval, 10th Oct. Lime Stone—Order.

Itola, Br. s.s. 3,402, R. S. B. Butler, 15th Oct.—Kobe, 10th Oct. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,076, R. Takeda, 15th Oct.—Nagasaka, 11th Gen.—N.Y.K.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequaled.
FAMED FOR 40 YEARS
Sold in tins by Stores throughout the Country.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
s.s. "MINNESOTA." (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)
Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.
EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Nagasaki

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	0
Manila, H'kong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Prince's Building

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & GLASGOW	City of Hankow	18th October.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct. 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong 29th May, 1915

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used; A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins'

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	86' top, 70' bottom	31'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	377'	76'	17' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	285'	56' 3"	24'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240	60'	12'	7'	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	200'	60'	12'	7'	
WAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	465'	92'	20'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Horse Dock	420'	54'	12'	7'	
Lemont Dock	333'	64'	12	7'	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON
Telephone No. 1 K.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,
M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS AT BRISTOL.

WILL SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN THEIR PRESENT EFFORTS.

VOLUNTARY SYSTEM OF ENLISTMENT ADEQUATE.

At the Trades Union Congress, at Bristol, on September 7, Mr. Seddon moved the following resolution on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee:—

That we, the delegates to the Congress, representing nearly three million organized workers, record our hearty appreciation of the magnificent response made to the call for volunteers to fight against the tyranny of militarism.

We emphatically protest against the sinister efforts of a section of the reactionary Press in formulating newspaper policies for party purpose and attempting to foist on this country conscription, which always proves a burden to the workers, and will divide the nation at a time when absolute unanimity is essential.

No reliable evidence has been produced to show that the voluntary system of enlistment is not adequate to meet all the Empire's requirement.

We believe that all the men necessary can, and will, be obtained through a voluntary system properly organized, and we heartily support and will give every aid to the Government in their present efforts to secure the men necessary to prosecute the war to a successful issue.

He said:—These four points in detail bring us face to face with an issue of tremendous responsibility for the future of democracy and the well-being of the country. Any great movement, to be effective, must have the driving force of conviction. I venture to say that the moral force of democracy in any country, to be the most powerful and most useful, must be dictated either by voluntaryism or by invasion; that men who respond to their country's call under a feeling of obligation or duty or under the necessity of defending their homes and hearths and their dear ones are the best men to prosecute a war to a successful conclusion.

So far as the Press is concerned, we have had many policies promulgated by the coroneted creator of Carmelite House. (Laughter.) We have had standard bread and we have had sweet peas. We have had attempts to make and unmake Cabinets. We have had attempts to create a Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. When Lord Northcliffe confined himself to sweet peas and gave us a greater variety of colour, we thanked him for his idiosyncrasy and for the pleasure he brought us. When he tried to educate us to the consumption of standard bread we had legitimate differences as to whether brown or white bread was the best. But when we come to this sinister, diabolical attempt to rush the country and to force the hands of the Government, it is time for democracy to say that no one man, however powerful he may be in the Press, shall supplant the free will of democracy and the free expression of opinion of democracy. (Cheers.)

This war, conducted now for over 13 months, has been pursued by false prophecies. In the early stages of the war the great majority of us believed that national bankruptcy would force every country to a speedy desire for the termination of hostilities. That hope has been belied. The war still continues. If there has been failure in conducting the campaign, we ask the Government not to invade the sacred right of voluntarism because of the mistakes of individuals or Governments.

An Appeal to the Government.

We say to the Government—"Give us a lead, give us an assurance, take us into your confidence; and what has been witnessed up to now will even be surpassed in the voluntary response of the people of this Empire." Not only at home but through every part of our wide-flung Empire the sons have answered the call of the Motherland in the firm conviction that we are fighting for our liberties. Amongst those liberties is the priceless heritage of the right of the man to volunteer in defence of his country. We say to the Government—"You have given us no information upon the possibility of invasion. You have given us no statistics to show that the voluntary system has broken down." We conscientiously and whole-heartedly believe that when once the Government recognize their responsibility and fulfil their duty they will say to organized labour:—"We will take you into partnership, not by individuals but as a collective whole. We are going to ask you to become partners in this great enterprise. We are going to give you the fullest information."

Why has not information been given to us? We are told that they do not want to give it to our enemies. Our enemies are wide awake and they know just as much as our rulers. This secrecy is not deceiving the enemy; it is creating suspicions in the mind of the people at home or else confidences that are unwarranted. We want a clear issue. I believe there is enough manhood in the nation to face any eventuality provided we know what we are fighting for and what we are going to defend when the war is over.

"Militarism" at Home and Abroad.

Mr. Tom Shaw (Weavers' Association, Colne), in seconding the resolution, said that if they expressed their appreciation of the response to the call to the colours, they expressed at the same time their satisfaction with the cause for which they were called—the fight against the tyranny of militarism. He would not speak of murder, fire, rapine, and the slaughter of innocent civilians, though those crimes made the blood boil through the veins like a stream of fire.

As to the action of the Press in trying to foist conscription upon the country, that Press had done the reputation of the country a greater damage than any other influence. For years it had been pointing out how far we were behind Germany. There was one thing the German did not understand—the bird that fouled its own nest. Whether a German were a Junker or a Social Democrat, he was always speaking about the progress of his country and its march at the head of the nations. But the bird in this country of which he was speaking had fouled the nest for years, continuing calling attention to our shortcomings, magnifying them, refusing to recognize our greatness, and consistently doing all it could to injure the country in the eyes of the Continent. "Some of us," Mr. Shaw continued, "believe that just the one class in Germany that is militarist, just the one class that dominates the situation both in military and in economic matters, exists also in this country. I would as soon trust the Prussian Junker as I would trust the Junkers who are behind this agitation. There is no difference at all from the point of view of the workingman between the German who believes that a certain class ought to dominate, that the spur and the jackboot ought to be on the neck of the people, and the Englishman who believes it. When we are talking about our Press we ought to realize who is behind the Press. We know, from the names. I would as soon trust a man like Bethmann Hollweg as I would trust damn-the-consequences Milner. The two are the same.

Lord Kitchener's Silence.

"With regard to the fact that we have no information to show that the voluntary system has broken down, we can read between the lines. We know that at the head of the Ministry of War is a professional soldier; and we know that the professional soldier's ideas are likely to lead him in the direction of compulsory service. But we know that up to now the responsible Minister has made no suggestion whatever that compulsion is necessary." Mr. Shaw concluded by declaring that the men who have gone out to fight militarism abroad were quite ready to fight it at home. (Cheers.).

Mr. A. G. Walkden (Railway Clerks) said that those who were so strenuously advocating compulsion were not so much concerned about winning the war as about getting conscription on the workers' necks for evermore.

Mr. H. Dubery (Fawcett Association) said that whether they liked it or not they would have to reconsider the military policy of the country when the war was ended. The people of this country were ignorant at the outbreak of war of their Continental commitments. For all they knew, the most that they would be expected to produce was the Expeditionary Force of 200,000 men. They might pass as many resolutions as they liked against conscription; but if secret foreign diplomacy was able to commit to Continental obligations all their resolutions were waste paper, and their so-called voluntary system, under which everything short of physical compulsion was brought to bear on young men, would be destroyed.

Mr. J. Stokes (Glassblowers' Society) said he wished to make his position clear in view of the fact that for some years he had been responsible for a resolution advocating a Citizen Army. Had thousands more taken that view, our voluntary army would have been fit to stem the German tide through Belgium without these weary months of waiting. But although he was in favour of a citizen army he was utterly opposed to any form of a conscript army.

Disregarded Counsels.

Mr. F. Bramley (Furnishing Trades' Association) said that a few months after the war broke out representatives of the Government submitted very serious statements to a conference of trade union delegates in London, and asked them to abrogate certain of their rules. The Engineers' Society, when called upon to make suggestions for accelerating the output of munitions, said that if the Government wanted munitions rather than men they should bring back the skilled engineers from the Army to the workshops. That suggestion was ridiculed at the time by certain representatives of the Government. Six months afterwards Mr. Lloyd George announced that arrangements had been made to carry out that very proposal. Later, a member of the Cabinet made to a secret conference of trade unionists certain statements proving that the primary function of this country was a workshop function. If they were permitted to repeat those statements or if Mr. Lloyd George himself would give the country the same information, all possibility of conscription would be destroyed.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P. (Gasworkers' Union, Oldham) said that diplomatic history had proved that the Foreign Office strove night and day to compose the difficulties that threatened war. Had the present Congress been meeting in August, 1914, he believed that it would have decided in favour of intervention in the war. They were now faced by the fact that on a voluntary basis nearly 3,000,000 men, mostly trade unionists, had been trained to arms and were ready to fight. They would badly represent those men if they withheld from them any form of support either in munitions or in men which were needed to pull them through. No one could say that they where opposing conscription through cowardice. Conscription would be inefficient, wasteful, and inequitable as between man and man, for it would be impossible to take men from munitions work, and it would be unfair to take men simply because they were not engaged on Government work.

A Dissentient Voice.

Mr. D. Carmichael (Shop Assistants) said he would not vote for the resolution. There were nearly 500,000 shop assistants, warehousemen, and clerks in the Army to-day; yet they had not the courage and intelligence to fight against long hours and low wages when they were at home. Men were forced into the Army under the voluntary system just as if there were conscription. Was it nice for young men to be caught by the arm by recruiting sergeants in the street, or to be taunted by women? (Laughter.) He did not believe in a forced Army, but he recognised that the conscripts of France, Russia, and Belgium, as well as Germany, were doing what they considered the best for their nations. He protested against this resolution being forced on the Congress. They could all agree to the denunciation of the Harmsworth gang, but he would not support the Cadbury gang, who were running the other side. Trade unionists should think for themselves and leave the Cadburys and the Northcliffes to fight out their own advertisements. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. Hill (Boilermaker, Newcastle) said the engineering trade would want at least another 200,000 men at the benches to produce the munitions required by the Army. He had been to the front and he found no dearth of men there, but there was a common demand for more shells and more machine guns. The one thing that grieved the soldiers out there was that their comrades at home were not producing large quantities of the things they so much needed. Russia's position, with all her conscription, showed that mere numbers were no use against the machines and the equipment of Germany. It was for Government to say whether they could fulfil that duty if they took more men from industry.

Mr. Tillett's Objections.

Mr. Ben Tillett (Dock and Riverside Workers) said the whole of the trade union movement was at the back of the Government in the matter of conscription, and must be considered in every detail that might be suggested. They would not be rushed into conscription by a section of the Press and by a number of very worthy people who had got into a panic—there were many reasons, almost, for getting into a panic. The Labour movement wanted the Government to understand that in matters so serious the Government ought to approach the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress, the Federation Committee, and the Labour Party Committee, and to have a heart-to-heart talk before any proposal of that character was made. He was opposed to conscription for practical reasons.

He was not opposed to conscription as theory. If there were anything in it and if he believed it would help us to end the war sooner he would vote for it straight away. (Cheers.) But modern warfare was a warfare of material more than of men. It was proof that we did not seek the war that our workshops were not prepared. Let the Government take labour into consultation. There were more than a million trade unionists at the front, and the Government had no right to enforce conscription without consulting them and their fellow-workers. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. Pilkington (Weavers' Association, Burnley), as one of the young men to whom conscription would apply, said that by the wording of the resolution they might all be "good little Liberals." He was against conscription because it did not involve equality of sacrifice.

"The Duty of Organized Labour."

Mr. Smillie (Miners' Federation) said he would have preferred a pure and simple anti-conscription resolution. There were things in the present resolution to which he was strongly opposed, but he could not speak against them without being misrepresented. The miners had contributed to the Army probably as large a proportion of their members as any other class of workers. There was a special desire on the part of the War Officer to recruit miners for a reason best known to Lord Kitchener and the other generals, and the response among the miners had been astounding. The lack of munitions was due to a bungle at Headquarters. The War Office wanted men and would take them from the engineers, miners, railway servants, or any other class. The Home Office and the Board of Trade knew that the enlistment of men from certain trades would lower efficiency and interfere with the production of munitions. These three departments could not agree upon anything, and that was the reason for the trouble.

"The probablity is," Mr. Smillie went on, "that the landowners and capitalists are in this cry for conscription because they are afraid that the country will be taken from their control and their land and wealth interfered with. If they were as much afraid of us as they are of the Germans we would have better conditions for our people. There are organized forces in this country which are able and willing to defeat conscription. If this Congress declares on behalf of organized labour unanimously against conscription it will be the duty of organized labour to prevent conscription. (Cheers.)

The Resolution Adopted.

On a show of hands the resolution was carried unanimously. The delegates cheered loudly and a few stood up and waved their handkerchiefs. One shouted, "Cannot we tell Northcliffe?" The Chairman answered, "He has gone for a holiday."

It was agreed that copies of the resolution should be sent immediately to the Prime Minister, Mr Lloyd George, and Lord Kitchener.

Some curiosity was expressed as to the "addition" to the resolution proposed by the Gasworkers' Union, which provided that in the event of the Government bringing forward proposals for conscription a special Congress should be immediately called *to consider ways* and means of opposing it.

Mr. Clynes asked whether some definite pronouncement could be given from the platform as to the intention of the Parliamentary Committee in the event of such proposals, but no answer was given.

In reply to a further question the chairman said that the "addition" had been withdrawn. Mr. W. Thorne, who had handed it in, denied that he had withdrawn it, but nothing more was said.

Mr. Lloyd George and War Profits.

Later in the day the Chairman read the following telegram from Mr. Lloyd George:—

"I observe in the report of your able speech the following words:—'The share of labour in meeting the danger is seen in the increasing output of munitions and the willingness of skilled trades to do all possible. We invite the Minister of Munitions to be equally keen in carrying out his promise to deal with war profits.'

"I have already under the Munitions Act placed 714 firms under control. That includes the bulk of the important towns in the Kingdom engaged wholly or mainly in manufacturing munitions of war. In every case the profits are limited to the terms of the Munitions Act, so that the benefit of any suspension of trade-union regulations shall accrue to the State and not to the employers. No profit-mongering is possible in these works. As your words, quite unintentionally I feel certain, might convey an impression that the Government had not carried out their part of the bargain with the trade unions to limit profits, I beg you to make this clear to the Congress and to urge them to persuade the trade unions throughout the country to carry out their part in the bargain by suspending during the period of the war all regulations and practices which have the effect of restricting the output of material so urgently required for the protection of our gallant troops at the front and for the achievement of victory."

GREAT NIGHT BATTLE IN GALLIPOLI.

BRITISH TROOPS' DASHING CHARGE THROUGH "A PERFECT INFERNO."

How Hill 70 Was Won and Lost Again.

In a graphic description of the fighting in Gallipoli, prior to the important gain announced by Sir Ian Hamilton in his last dispatch, Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett tells how our troops, in action for the first time, charged with unsurpassed heroism through a perfect inferno of fire and gained the summit of Hill 70.

Throughout the night the battle raged incessantly, but when dawn broke it was seen that our brave men had been unable to hold the position. The enemy had not been dislodged from a small knoll, and the British troops, enfiladed with machine-guns and artillery, were compelled to retire, but nothing will lessen the glory of that final charge of England's yeomen.

From Our Special Correspondent,
E. Ashmead Bartlett.
Alexandria, August 23.
(received Sept. 3.)

If we have failed in the great strategic scheme of getting astride the Peninsula north of Anzac by seizing the hills round Anafarta and forcing the enemy to abandon his positions before Achi Baba and on the Kilid Bahr salient, it has certainly not been through want of trying. The original plan just failed, as the most carefully laid plans will go wrong in war, because a corps failed to carry out the task assigned to it namely, to push through with a rush when the enemy was completely surprised, and had only a few battalions, picked troops, it is true, to oppose us.

Every possible step had been taken by the General Staff to ensure the success of this dash.

All hope of effecting a surprise had vanished, and it was obvious that the position comprised within the sector stretching from Hill 70 to Hill 112, the line chosen for our assault, could only be taken by a frontal attack and sheer hard fight.

Opposite our trenches in the open the Turks had dug two lines of immense strength and carefully loopholed. Our immediate objective on the left was the capture of the hill known as "70" on the map, or Burnt Hill amongst the troops, which in front of the main position, and which has caused us so much trouble ever since the landing.

The disposition of our forces was as follows: One brigade was ordered to attack Hill 70, another brigade to attack Hill 112, with a third in reserve, whilst the divisions holding the trenches in the plain to the south were to rush the Turkish trenches in their front and then wheel northwards to converge on Hill 112 from the south.

The Attack Opens.

Exactly at 3 p.m. on August 21 the first gun was fired, and for half an hour we witnessed another of those terrible bombardments which have become commonplaces on this bloody soil. The battleships and cruisers concentrated on Hills 70 and 112, supported by field guns and heavy howitzers. Once again the enemy's trenches appeared to be swallowed up in clouds of earth and smoke, but the Turks showed no sign and not a man left his position. Whilst this bombardment lasted the enemy's guns replied furiously, concentrating their fire chiefly on and behind Chocolate Hill, which was wreathed in bursting shrapnel. Very soon the shells set fire to the bush and scrub, which, fanned by a breeze, burnt furiously, spreading with amazing rapidity and at times plotting out the positions in clouds of rolling smoke and flames.

At 3.30 a regiment crept forward from their trench and endeavoured to form a firing line at the foot of Hill 70. This was the signal for a terrific outbreak of rifle fire from the whole length of the Turkish line.

Thunder of the Guns.

At the same time another regiment advanced against the south side of Hill 70 and established themselves in the burnt scrub at its foot. The guns still thundered away at the trenches on top, but the Turkish infantry did not seem to care, many of them standing boldly up from cover in order to get a better view of the advancing lines of khaki figures.

The rifle-fire was deafening, and I do not think I have ever heard such a din as that produced by ships' guns bursting shells, and thousands of rifles on any battlefield before. At 3.50 the two regiments made a final rush up the hill, one battalion from the west and another from the south. A great solid mass of khaki, with bayonets glistening amidst the smoke and dust, seemed to emerge from the burnt scrub and surge towards the trenches on top. For a few minutes the artillery lengthened their fuses and shelled the reverse slopes, leaving the trench line clear.

The Turks came out on top and fired furiously into the advancing lines. Some of them seemed to waver for a moment and abandoned the crest, running down behind, but the majority stuck to their trenches, determined *to die where* they stood. Our men got high up the hill, but on the north side the battalion was brought to a standstill by machine-guns and cross-fire.

On the south some of our men reached the top and jumped into the trenches, where they died fighting amongst the Turks at the point of the bayonet. In fact, at this southern angle a desperate hand-to-hand fight took place and never have the enemy fought with greater courage and determination.

Continued on Second Extra.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE ZEPPELIN RAID.

THE GREAT MORAL EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE.

October 15, 12.40 p.m.

That a single well-placed shell is more effective than all the damage done on Wednesday by Zeppelins is the point emphasised to-day by several of the Home papers, which are unanimous in their opinion that the raid will have a great moral effect, in making people realise the German methods of war and in strengthening their resolve to win at all costs.

ATTENDANCE AT THEATRES PRACTICALLY NORMAL.

October 15, 12.40 p.m.

Attendance at places of amusement in London yesterday evening was practically normal. One theatre abandoned its evening performance on account of the darkened streets, but, at a meeting of theatrical managers yesterday, it was decided that there was no reason for changing to matinees.

THE TROOPS IN GALLIPOLI.

STARTLING SUGGESTION IN THE LORDS.

October 15, 2.5 p.m.

In the House of Lords, Lord Milner suggested that the Allied troops in Gallipoli should be withdrawn and transferred to some other theatre of war.

Lord Lansdowne urged that, while an examination of the situation by the military authorities of the Allies was proceeding, it would be most unfortunate if the House passed judgment on any operation or attempted to reveal, in anticipation, what was likely to be the future conduct of operations.

The Earl of Crewe also deprecated discussion.

Lord Ribblesdale said that a new and difficult situation gave the Government an opportunity to consider whether it could not, with proper dignity and with serious regard to all the circumstances, get out of the unfortunate adventure of the Dardanelles. The Government ought to state if it was considering anything of the sort.

GERMANS ON SHAMEEN.

A PERTINENT QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

October 15, 2.5 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Yate, Member for the Melton Division of Leicester, asked if Germans were still permitted to reside on the Shameen territory of Canton, which was leased to Great Britain, and if the German Consulate, Bank and Post Office there were still allowed to do business.

Lord Robert Cecil, replying, said that China retains the sovereignty of Shameen; therefore the forcible ejection of German tenants unless they break the conditions of their lease, would be a breach of the neutrality and sovereignty of China.

FROM FRENCH SOURCES

SEVEN THOUSAND BULGARIANS DESERT.

(*Havas Telegram.*)

October 14.

French stock now stands at 66.50 The total amount of gold deposited by the public in the Bank of France is over 930 millions of francs.

Petrograd:—We occupied heights in Schlossberg region and several villages.

Salonica:—7000 equipped Bulgarian soldiers have deserted and crossed over to Roumanian soil.

THE SUI FUNG.

Cause of Sinking not Ascertained.

This afternoon, at the Police Court, Mr. J. R. Wood continued his enquiry into the circumstances attending the sinking of the steam launch Sui Fung.

Mr. Hall, Assistant Government Marine Surveyor, deposed to examining the launch. The valves in the engine room, and also the sea-cocks, all appeared in good order. He saw no defect in the launch which would cause her to sink.

Mr. G. Coard, of the Taikoo Docks, said he was in charge of the salvage of the Sui Fung. He noticed a small hole in the bow of the vessel during the salvage, but whether or not that would be above the water line would depend upon the loading. He would say there were about 10 or 12 tons stowed between decks, while the after hold was full and the fore-hold was not. It was his opinion that the sinking might have been due to water coming through the small hole, and into the hold, unnoticed.

Mr. Hall, recalled, spoke to there being from a ton to a ton and a half of coal on the port side of the engine room platform. The tendency of this would be to give the vessel a list to port.

Mr. King urged that the large amount of cargo, the large number of passengers, the small hole and the coal in the engine room all tended to give the vessel a list. Sufficient care did not seem to have been taken in admitting passengers to the vessel, and it was difficult to say who was in fult. There seemed to be a happy-go-lucky method in dealing with the passengers and cargo. There was no evidence of overloading and, as far as the number of passengers went, the owners were entitled to have them on board in the harbour.

The evidence did not tend to show gross negligence on the part of anyone.

His Worship was unable to ascertain a definite cause for the sinking of the vessel. The evidence had not proved any culpable negligence on the part of the master or owners of the vessel.

TELEGRAMS.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

SECOND READING IN THE LORDS.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."
Received, October 16.

In the House of Lords the Civil Service Bill, introduced on October 12, was read a second time.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—20th Sunday after Trinity, 17th Oct., 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Turner. Psalms: of the 17th morning. Te Deum: Oakley in F. Jubilate: Hayes in F. Holy Communion (12 Noon). Hymns: 214, 368. N.B.—Psalm 86, verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 14, 17 in unison. Psalm 87, verses 1, 4 G. P. Psalm 88, verses 1, 10, 14, 18 in unison. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: of the 17th evening (II). Magnificat: Camidge (24th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Fitzherbert (24th evening). Hymns: 536, 268, 425 (T. 424).

Peak Church.—The Holy Communion 8 15 a.m. Evensong and Sermon 6.30 p m. "The Preacher at 6.30 p.m. will be the Bishop of Victoria.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher:—Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—Hospital Sunday 17th Oct. 1915. Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Morning Prayer. 11 a.m. Responses: Festal. Venite: Russell Day 3. Psalms: 65 - Garret 12th Evening. 145 - Crotch 30th Morning. Te Deum: St. Jude. Benedictus: Barnby. Hymns: 55-56-58-530. Hyrie: Maunder. National Anthem. Evening Prayer 6 p m. Hymn: 57. Responses: Festal. Psalms: 104 - Alternature Chants 20th Evening. Magnificat: Barnby W. A. 533. Nunc Dimittis: Armes W. A. 503. Hymns: 61-241-235. Vesper Hymn. National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11. Hymns: 122, 565, 222, 226. Evening: 6, Hymns: 223, 197, 249, 160. Preacher—Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedders Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching. Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of October 16, 1914.

H.M.S. Yarmouth's Activity.

H.M.S. Yarmouth (of the China Squadron) has sunk the German liner Markomannia in the vicinity of Sumatra and captured the Greek steamer Penteperes, both of which previously accompanied the cruiser Emden. Sixty German prisoners were taken.

Another Capture.

The German vessel Comet has been captured near Rabaul, with a complete wireless station.

The Present Situation.

The Germans from Antwerp have arrived in the Bruges and Thielt district. The enemy on our Left evacuated the left bank of the Lys. The situation between the La Bassee canal and the Lys is stationary. Our progress at Lens and between Arras and Albert is notable.

Australia and Belgium.

The Commonwealth has voted a sum of £100,000 to Belgium in acknowledgment of her heroic services to mankind.

Proud to Protect Belgium.

Everywhere in France the Belgian Government is welcomed. The humblest citizen is proud of the honour to protect Belgium's archives.

Austrians Badly Beaten.

A Serbo-Montenegrin force yesterday secured a complete victory at Tusla. Details are lacking, but many Austrians were killed and captured.

Germany's "Costly Failure."

The events from October 9 to 12 need little description. There has been the usual sporadic shelling, doing but little harm. On the night of the 10th the enemy made a fresh assault, supported by artillery, against their favourite spot on our line, but it proved a costly failure our guns being used to great effect. The British lines are all zig-zig, sometimes facing east to west, and sometimes from north to south, jutting like promontories into the enemy's territory. The enemy's lavish expenditure in life has never succeeded in driving us back.

Aviators Active at Tsingtau.

In consequence of the communication with the Governor of Tsingtau regarding His Imperial Japanese Majesty's desire to rescue the non-combatants inside the fortress, Japanese and German envoys met at Tang Wu Chia Tsun on the 13th October, and decided that the American Consul and his Chinese servants, and some German women and children, should be handed to the Japanese authority on the 15th instant at Ta Fu Tau, south east of Kiaochau city. They will be escorted to Tsinanfu by railway for the present. On the 13th inst. one of the enemy's aeroplanes appeared above Chang Tau Ho and He Kou. Our three flying machines rushed at the airship, and fighting in the air ensued for the first time. However, when we attacked the machine it flew to a height of more than 3,000 metres, and at last disappeared in the clouds towards Tsingtau.

The Goeben Again.

The commander of the Goeben has become head of the Turkish fleet. He aims at attacking the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Although the Goeben is the Turkish flagship, all the officers and crew are Germans and wear German uniforms.

Advance on Calais Repulsed.

The Germans advanced in strength in the direction of Calais. Their artillery shelled Bailloul and Hazebrouck but were compelled to retire and crossed the River Lys in disorder. The Germans have been expelled from their positions round Lille and thrown back across the Belgian border. The train service between Calais and Lille has been resumed.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION

Dr. Dumba.

The following is culled from the *Times* of Sept. 11.

The United States Government has at length passed from words to action. It has requested the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington. In an excellently-worded telegram to its Ambassador in Vienna it declares him to be no longer acceptable as the representative of the Dual Monarchy. Dr. Dumba's offences have been twofold. In the first place, he conspired to "cripple the legitimate industries" of the American people and, in the second place, he was guilty of a flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety by employing an American citizen protected by an American passport as the secret bearer of official dispatches through the lines of the enemy to Austria-Hungary." His career, therefore, as a strike organizer and dispatch smuggler comes to an end. He seems to have imagined that tactics matured in the special conditions of Near-Eastern politics could suitably be employed in the United States, President Wilson has undeceived him; and in doing so has taken occasion to reiterate that the American manufacture of munitions of war is a "legitimate trade." The affirmation is important, since it foreshadows a full use of the Presidential veto should Congress be weak enough to pass a Bill forbidding the export of war material. Possibly, however, we may hear little more of that particular agitation. The recent revelations and Dr. Dumba's dismissal will at any rate convince the Austro-German propagandists that there are limits even to American forbearance, and that when those limits are passed the retribution is apt to be swift and peremptory. They will not on that account abandon their campaign, but they may think it expedient to pander to American susceptibilities by conducting it somewhat less openly. Dr. Dumba, to be sure, was neither its originator nor its chief director. Count Bernstorff has faithfully observed the rule of all Austro-German relations by calling the tune while leaving it to his colleague to pay the piper. The latter has been exposed and humiliated. The former still enjoys an immunity of a kind. But the consciousness that he is under grave suspicion and that his standing grows more and more precarious may induce him to be either a little less active or a little more discreet.

The Dumba affair, however, is merely an incident. It bears about the same relation to the vital German-American issues that the Tampico flag incident bore to the Mexican question. In April of last year the United States Government, after thirty months acquiescence in Mexican anarchy, with its accompanying loss of American lives and injury to American property and interest, suddenly took vigorous action because General Huerta had refused an unconditional salute to the Stars and Stripes. So now the first definite move of the United States Government in the European war has been made, not to exact reparation for the American citizens whom Germany has barbarously murdered, but to punish a breach of diplomatic propriety. We mention the contrast not by way of criticism, but to emphasize the difficulty of understanding the American attitude and of foreseeing what incidents will leave the United States Government passive and what will stir it to action. When Americans complain that their position is not fully grasped in Great Britain, it is permissible to ask them whether it is wholly our fault. The average Briton, at such a time as this, has not the leisure to search for the governing principle that reconciles the seeming hesitations and inconsistencies of American policy. That such a governing principle exists, that President Wilson having taken his stand on the submarine issue will not be wheedled, and still less frightened, out of it, and that he will accept nothing short of an unequivocal satisfaction of his demands—we, for our part, are very sure. He is not, unless we much misread his character, the man to be put off by such lame futilities as the Bernstorff Note or by any of the false issues in which the Wilhelmstrasse would like to entrap him. His reluctance to bring matters to a head, while it may puzzle and mislead casual observers, and has dismayed some of his own countrymen, does not, we are confident, imply that he will retreat from or even falter in his chosen position.

A WARNING.

Authorities Seize Lottery Communications.

The Police this morning handed the *Telegraph* a flamboyantly decorated publication purporting to be the prospectus of "The Empire War Loan Club" as well as certain other documents, with a request that the public of Hongkong should be warned against having anything to do with the concern. The matter came to the notice of the postal authorities on the delivery of the last Siberian Mail, some of the packages being addressed to employees of alien enemy firms, and as far as they were able they effected a seizure of these letters. There is some doubt as to whether all of them were thus captured and in consequence it was desired that some sort of warning would be given to the public.

For the purposes of further identification it might be stated that the prospectus is issued by the "Empire War Loan Club," Geneva, Switzerland which claims to be arranging a lottery for prizes amounting to £100,000 payable in War Loan Stock. The Prospectus goes on to state:—The date for the final closing by the Government of the lists of application as at present fixed is December 1, 1915, so that the above draw will close on November 27, 1915. It is hoped that the operations of the Club will result in the taking up of considerable portion of the stock not yet applied for.

The document further says that the Club will issue War Loan Draw participation certificates at the price of 10/- each and that each certificate being distinctively numbered will be entitled to be included in the draw which takes place on November 29.

After giving instructions as to how the money is to be sent—not by money orders but by British Postal Orders or Treasury notes—the "Club" Appeals for generous support of the scheme—firstly because subscribers will be helping the British Empire; secondly because the War Loan is the soundest investment ever offered to the public; thirdly because it is the duty of every patriotic person to purchase stock; and lastly, it affords an opportunity for everyone to become possessed of a large block of the stock for a very small outlay."

The prospectus does not say what will become of the money subscribed in excess of the amount set aside for prizes.

We are informed that the authorities will stop all letters coming from this concern so that anyone corresponding with the Club from Hongkong will waste their time.

LITERARY NEWS.

Among other important books to be issued almost immediately by Messrs George Allen & Unwin Ltd. are "European Police Systems" by Raymond Fosdick—a volume describing the essential features of the police systems of the larger European municipalities,—and a "History of the Renaissance, the Protestant Revolution and the Catholic Reformation in Continental Europe", by Professor Edward Hulme.

The Author of "Home"—Mr George A. Chamberlain—has written a new novel entitled "Through Stained Glass"; it is described as the story of a sophisticated father, an unsophisticated son, and a number of memorable women, and is to be published by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., on September 13.

Professor Emile Durkheim's famous work "The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life" is at last to be made available to English readers. It has been translated from the original French by Mr. J. W. Swain, and is to be published by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin Ltd. on September 13.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR

On SATURDAY, 23rd October, 1915, and following days, Commencing each day at 10 a.m.

Ladies' Dresses, Children's Frocks, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Boys' Jerseys, Babies' Robes.

In a large variety of style.

N.B.—No ticket will be interchangeable for Souvenir if presented after 30th October, 1915, when the Bazaar will be closed.

☞ CHILDREN'S BAZAAR!

A Special Feature of this year's Sale. Sweet Stalls. Dainty Chocolates; and Macoons, Tuzo in great variety and at all prices.

REFRESHMENT STALL provided by request.

A Visit to the Convent during the Bazaar will afford a rare opportunity of getting an insight into the educational value of the Industrial Section of the School, wherein the technical training of hundreds of orphan girls is being conducted from day to day.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1915.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

Fixtures for 1915.

OPENING CRUISE:—Saturday November 6th.

PROGRAMME.

(1) 1.45 p.m. Sailing Race:—All Classes R.H.K.Y.C. Racing Boats.
(2) 2.00 p.m. Cruiser Race.
(3) 3.30 p.m. Rowing—Race for Ladies' Pair Oars.
(4) 4.00 p.m. Ladies' Sailing Race:—All Classes R.H.K.Y.C. Racing Boats.

The Starting Line for Events 1, and 2 will be off the Hongkong Club, and, for Events 3 and 4, off the Club House, (R.H.K.Y.C.) North Point. The Finishing Line for All Events is at the Club House (R.H.K.Y.C.).

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.

November 13th:—First Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

November 27th:—Second Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

December 4th:—Third Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

December 18th:—Fourth Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

November 21st:—First Ocean Cruisers.

December 12th:—Second Race Cruisers.

D. K. BLAIR,
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.

SPECIAL CABLE.

STRAITS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION.

NO NEW OR INCREASED TAXATION DURING WAR.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Received October 16.

In the Singapore Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, Colonial Secretary, announced that the Government of the Straits Settlements had no intention of creating any new or increased taxation during the war.

THE S.C.A. FETED

Dinner to the Hon. Mr. Ross in China Town.

Last night a dinner was given at the To Yuen restaurant to the Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, who, in the absence of the Hon. Mr. E. Hallifax, has undertaken the exacting duties of Secretary of Chinese Affairs. Some hundred and fifty guests, Chinese and foreign, sat down to table and a particularly enjoyable evening was spent. The Band of the 74th Punjabis played suitable selections during the evening.

Besides the guest of the evening, the following Europeans were present:—Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Sir Charles Eliot, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Hon. Mr. C. Mc. I. Messer, Colonel Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. J. B. Wood, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Mr. R. C. Hutchison, Captain Matthews, Professor Smith, Mr. D. W. Tratman, Mr. A. E. Wood, Mr. R. E. Liddell, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Mr. T. H. King, Mr. W. Schofield, Mr. C. D. Martyn, Dr. McKenny, Dr. Forsyth, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. R. Baker, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. A. E. Wright, Mr. C. Little, Mr. A. H. C. Jackson, Mr. Edward Agassiz, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Mr. A. J. W. Rosser and Mr. R. H. Kotewall.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak acted as Chairman and was supported by the leading Chinese of the Colony, among whom were:—Sir Chen-tung Liang Ching, K.C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Chau Siu-ki, Ng Hon-tsz, Ho Fook, Chan Kai-ming, Ho Kom-tong, Lo Cheung-shiu, Fung Chuk-chan, Sin Tak-fan, Li Yuk-tong, Ho Wing.

After the loyal toast, which was duly responded by the Chairman, the health of President Yuan was proposed by Mr. Chau Siu-ki.

In asking those present to drink the health of the guest of the evening, Mr. Lau said: "About a twelve month ago, in this very hall, we were honoured with the distinguished company of many members of our renowned Civil Service. That honour is repeated this evening—redoubled, as it is, by the presence of our genial Colonial Secretary, the learned Vice-Chancellor of our University, several gallant officers of His Majesty's glorious Army, and leading representatives of the Bar, the Press, and the Mercantile Community of this Colony. We highly appreciate the honour they have done us, and extend to them all a hearty welcome. On the introduction, my benevolent faced but by no means soft-hearted colleague and partner, in a mirth-provoking speech, referred to the then gentleman on my right as the Rajah of the New Territories. (Laughter.) It is to His Highness that we rise now respectfully to pay the homage and tribute due to him. Nearly a year ago, at the call of more important duties, he had perforce to forsake for a time his subjects, over whom he had benignly ruled for seven years with as much solicitude as a father does over his children. He has, ever since, devoted all his energies to the Ministry of the Interior of Hongkong, better known as the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs. How creditably and worthily he has performed the onerous duties of that high office, and with what success he has maintained its best traditions, is common knowledge to us all, and needs no panegyric from me. Himself thorough, prompt and painstaking, he brooks no inefficiency in others. His perspicacity penetrates even the thickest maze of intrigues; his prodigious energy knows no fatigue; his charming smiles win immediate confidence. Such are the qualities which have endeared him to the hearts of the Chinese, and have made him the great success that he is in the Secretariat. (Applause.) When the history of the recent flood in the neighbouring province comes to be written, his name and that of the Rajah-regent, Mr. A. E. Wood, will occupy a prominent place. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese will remember how strenuously they have worked, in conjunction with the Relief Committee, to feed the famished, and in other ways to mitigate the horrors and sufferings of that terrible calamity. They will also remember the valuable and important assistance so freely and sympathetically rendered by them both, in connection with the series of theatrical performances organized in aid of the local hospitals and dispensaries, which resulted in the record takings of $41,000. (Applause.) In a few days we shall miss the winning personality of Mr. Ross at the Chinese Secretariat. We have, however, the consoling thought that what is our loss is the gain of our compatriots in the New Territories. But there is one of us—the perennially youthful ex-Taotai of Newchwang—who, I fear, would not be thus consoled, for, without the Rajah close at hand, he would not easily, in his leisure moments, find so ready and appreciative ears for his inexhaustible fund of Yankee humour. (Laughter.) In conclusion, gentlemen, I am sure I have your hearty endorsement in saying that during the period Mr. Ross has acted as the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, he has fully won the respect and esteem of us all, and proved himself worthy of his predecessors."

The Hon. Mr. Ross, who was received with immense applause said he might be pardoned if he did not make a long speech. He wished to thank his entertainers very much for the great banquet with which they had honoured him, and for the advice which they had always given him. He knew quite well that no Secretary for Chinese Affairs could do anything without the help and advice of the Chinese (applause.) He was very sorry indeed to be leaving them, but there was a proverb in which he had always believed, which said: "Mountains never meet but men meet." Though he was leaving them, he would look forward to the opportunities of keeping up the many pleasant friendships he had formed while he had been in Hongkong. (Applause.)

Mr. Chan Kai-ming, in a racy little speech proposed "The Other Guests" and the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and Sir Charles Eliot briefly replied.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club

The opening cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club is fixed for Saturday, November 6. The programme includes a sailing race for all classes of R.H.Y.C. racing boats, a cruiser race, and ladies' sailing and rowing races.

BRITAIN'S PART.

The Position and the Remedy.

STIRRING APPEAL BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"If we are not allowed to equip our factories and workshops with adequate labour to supply our armies, because we must not transgress regulations applicable to normal conditions; if practices are maintained which restrict the output of essential war material; if the nation hesitates, when the need is clear, to take the necessary steps to call forth its manhood to defend honour and existence; if vital divisions are postponed until too late; if we neglect to make ready for all probable eventualities; if, in fact, we give ground for the accusation that we are slouching into disaster as if we were walking along the ordinary paths of peace without an enemy in sight—then I can see no hope; but if we sacrifice all we own and all we like for our native land; if our preparations are characterized by grip, resolution, and a prompt readiness in every sphere, then victory is assured."

In these stirring words Mr. Lloyd George concludes a remarkable preface, which was issued on September 13, to a shilling volume of his war speeches.

The volume was published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, under the title "Through Terror to Triumph."

The following is the text of the preface:—

After twelve months of war my conviction is stronger than ever that this country could not have kept out of it without imperilling its security and impairing its honour. We could not have looked on cynically with folded arms whilst the country we had given our word to protect was being ravaged and trodden by one of our own co-trustees. If British women and children were being brutally destroyed on the high seas by German submarines, this nation would have insisted on calling the infanticide Empire to a stern reckoning. Everything that has happened since the declaration of war has demonstrated clearly that a military system so regardless of good faith, of honourable obligations, and of the elementary impulses of humanity constituted a menace to civilization of the most sinister character; and despite the terrible cost of suppressing it, the well-being of humanity demands that such a system should be challenged and destroyed. The fact that events have also shown that the might of this military clique has exceeded the gloomiest prognostications provides an additional argument for its destruction. The greater the might the darker the menace.

The Condition of Victory.

Nor have the untoward incidents of the war weakened my faith in ultimate victory—always provided that the Allied nations put forth the whole of their strength etc it is too late. Anything less must lead to defeat. The Allied countries have an overwhelming preponderance in the raw material that goes to the making and equipment of armies, whether in men, money, or accessible metals and machinery. But this material has to be mobilized and utilized. It would be idle to pretend that the first 12 months of the war has seen this task accomplished satisfactorily. Had the Allies realized in time the full strength of their redoubtable and resourceful foes—nay, what is more, had they realized their own strength and resources, and taken prompt action to organize them—to-day we should have witnessed the triumphant spectacle of their guns pouring out a stream of shot and shell which would have deluged the German trenches with fire and scorched the German legions back across their own frontiers.

Unpleasant Facts.

What is the actual position? It is thoroughly well known to the Germans, and anyone in any land, belligerent or neutral, who reads intelligently the military news must by now have a comprehension of it. With the resources of Great Britain, France, Russia—yes, of the whole industrial world—at the disposal of the Allies, it is obvious that the Central Powers have still an overwhelming superiority in all the material and equipment of war. The result of this deplorable fact is exactly what might have been foreseen. The iron heel of Germany has sunk deeper than ever into French and Belgian soil. Poland is entirely German; Lithuania is rapidly following. Russian fortresses, deemed impregnable, are falling like sand castles before the resistless tide of Teutonic invasion. When will that tide recede? When will it be stemmed? As soon as the Allies are supplied with abundance of war material. That is why I am recalling these unpleasant facts, because I wish to stir my countrymen to put forth their strength to amend the situation. To dwell on such events is the most disagreeable task that can fall to the lot of a public man. For all that, the public man who either shirks these facts himself or does not do his best to force others to face them until they are redressed is guilty of high treason to the State which he has sworn to serve.

Nothing but the Best.

There has been a great awakening in all the Allied countries, and prodigious efforts are being put forth to equip the armies in the field. I know what we are doing: our exertions are undoubtedly immense. But can we do more either in men or material? Nothing but our best and utmost can pull us through. Are we now straining every nerve to make up for lost time? Are we getting all the men we shall want to put into the fighting line next year to enable us even to hold our own? Does every man who can help, whether by fighting or by providing material, understand clearly that ruin awaits remissness? How many people in this country fully apprehend the full significance of the Russian retreat?

The Truth about Russia.

For over 12 months Russia has, in spite of deficiencies in equipment, absorbed the energies of half the German and four-fifths of the Austrian forces. Is it realized that Russia has for the time being made her contribution—and what a heroic contribution it is!—to the struggle for European freedom, and that we cannot for many months to come expect the same active help from the Russian armies that we have hitherto received? Who is to take the Russian place in the fight whilst those armies are re-equipping? Who is to bear the weight which has hitherto fallen on Russian shoulders? France cannot be expected to sustain much heavier burdens than those which she now bears with a quiet courage that has astonished and moved the world. Italy is putting her strength into the fight. What could she do more? There is only Britain left. Is Britain prepared to fill up the gap that will be created when Russia has retired to re-arm? Is she fully prepared to cope with all the possibilities of the next few months—in the West, without forgetting the East? Upon the answer which Government, employers, workmen, financiers, young men who can bear arms, women who can work in factories—in fact, the whole people of this great land—give to this question will depend the liberties of Europe for many a generation.

"If The Nation Hesitates."

A shrewd and sagacious observer told me the other day that in his judgment the course pursued by this country during the next three months would decide the fate of this war. If we are not allowed to equip our factories and workshops with adequate labour to supply our armies, because we must not transgress regulations, applicable to normal conditions; if practices are maintained which restrict the output of essential war material; if the nation hesitates, when the need is clear, to take the necessary steps to call forth its manhood to defend honour and existence; if vital decisions are postponed until too late; if we neglect to make ready for all probable eventualities; if, in fact, we give ground for the accusation that we are slouching into disaster as if we were walking along the ordinary paths of peace without an enemy in sight—then I can see hope; but if we sacrifice all we own and all we like for our native land; if our preparations are characterized by grip, resolution, and a prompt readiness in every sphere, then victory is assured.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin D. S. P. (Reserve) are as under:—

Patrols (Central.)

Monday to Friday, Oct. 18th to 22nd—No. 3 Company.

Patrols (Eastern.)

October 18th 5.50 P. Cs. E Arculli and A. Ismail.

8.50 P. Cs. A. Noor and S. Bux. Inspector Sirdar Khan visits.

October, 19th 5.50 P. Cs. R. M Omer and A. Bandran.

8.50 P. Cs. K. Hussain and A. S. Hassan. Sergeant Khawas Khan visits.

October 20, 5.50 P. Cs. U. M. Omer and S. Moosdeen. 8.50 P. Cs. A. K. Rahumat and R. Nazarin. Sergeant Arculli visits.

Patrols (Water Police.)

October 18, 5.50, Mehr Din (S) Jumman Khan (S) M. Akbar (P). 8.50, Neves (S) J. R. Pereira (S) Sergeant Silva (P).

October 19, 5.50 Rozario (S) P. Roza (S) Sergeant Figueiredo (P). 8.50 Goodwin (S) Ireson (S) Arnott (P).

October 20, 5.50 F. Hobbs (S) W. Hobbs (S) 8.50 Kim (S) Ablong (S) Wilks (P).

Parades 5.30 p.m.

Oct. 19th—Whole of No. 1 Company. Also Recruits No. 3 Company.

Oct. 20th—Whole of No. 2 Company.

Oct. 22nd—Whole of No. 3 Company and Recruits.

Service Rifles.

All ranks, including Inspectors and men medically exempt, will return their Service Rifles for overhaul on Tuesday, October 19.

Musketry Course 1915-1916.

This will commence on Saturday, November 6, when all Inspectors and Sergeants will fire Part I.

The Shooting Competition.

Platoon Commanders are warned to select eight men and a Captain (who will not shoot) to take part in this Shoot, which is provisionally fixed for Sunday, October 31st. Full instructions are being issued.

Promotion.

The Hon. the C. S. P. has sanctioned the promotion of Pc's. Eustace and M. Rozick to the rank of Sergeant.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C.W. Beckwith R.N., at the Marine Court this morning Lance Sergeant Dalla Singh charged two hawkers with unlawfully being on board the s.s. Hitachi Maru, without the permission of the master or officer in charge thereof on the 15th inst. Sergeant Figueiredo (Reserve) charged Au Kwai, master of steam launch Wo Shan, with unlawfully being under way in the Harbour during prohibited hours on the 12th inst. Chan Yau master of the steam launch Wing Lee was charged with the same offence by P. C. Brown, while Chan Sin boatmistress was charged by Capt. Eedy master of the s.s. Anhui with unlawfully making fast her boat to the said ship whilst underway in the Harbour on the 20th September. All the cases were dismissed with cautions.

SANITARY BOARD.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board to be held on Tuesday next, at 3.45 p.m. the following are the orders of the day.

Letter from Government relative to the erection of an additional water closet at St. Stephen's College, Bonham Road, Inland Lot No. 604.

Application for permission to erect one water closet at No. 49 Conduit Road, Inland Lot No. 2021.

Application for permission to erect 2 water closets in a house on North Kowloon, Rural Building Lot No. 1.

Result of the examination made under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896," for the quarter ended 30th September, 1915.

List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, for the month of September, 1915.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the weeks ending 12th, 19th and 26th September, 1915.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending September 26 and October 3, 1915.

R.V. return for the weeks ending October 2 and 9, 1915.

GREAT NIGHT BATTLE IN GALLIPOLI.

(Continued from Extra.)

For a few minutes it looked as if the hill was won, for our men were swarming all over it just below the crest, and had actually occupied a section of the trench line on the south, but then the Turkish battery behind Hill 112 began to pour salvos of shrapnel into our ranks at a range of only 1,200 yards, which simply swept whole lines away, and forced the survivors to retire further down the slopes to some feeble cover. Here they hung on for a few minutes; but the attack had spent its force, and came back to the trenches they had so recently left.

The attack had failed. Once more Hill 70 was left to the Turks, the wounded and the dead. Meanwhile, the fighting had been just as severe on the right, for at 5.30 the troops of A division rushed from their trenches and stormed the Turkish line under a fearful fire over ground without a particle of cover, the advance of the brigade from the ridge in front of Yilghin Burnu being held up until the right had accomplished its first task. Unfortunately it was found impossible to storm the second Turkish line in the flat, a deadly loopholed trench with overhead cover.

Banks of Flame.

Unable to clear the Turks from the open, our infantry wheeled to the north, according to the previous plan, to form for an assault on Hill 112, whilst a brigade advanced from the ridge in front of Yilghin Burnu, or rather they were driven off it to the south side by the terrible fire which had broken out, having been ignited by the bursting shells. The flames swept in a solid bank, surmounted by rolling clouds of black smoke right across the hill, and the heat was terrific.

Many of the wounded who had been placed there or had crawled there for safety had to be hastily carried out.

All this delayed and stopped a further development of the attack on "112."

A division wheeling towards the same objective were caught at short range by the enemy's second trench on their flank in the open plain. It became obvious it would be impossible to proceed with the advance on "112" unless this trench line was taken.

Throughout the afternoon the fighting in this quarter was intense and the rifle fire tremendous, but we could not gain another yard of ground. Meanwhile orders were issued for another attack on Hill 70 by a battalion which had hitherto been held in reserve and a mounted division in reserve behind Lala Baba. This splendid body of troops, in action for the first time, and led by men bearing some of the best known names in England, moved out from under cover and proceeded to cross the Salt Lake in open order. No sooner did they appear than the enemy concentrated a heavy shrapnel fire on the advancing lines, fully exposed as they were in the open, but the men moving as if on parade pressed steadily on losing many, but never wavering, and formed up behind the infantry brigade in front of Hill 70.

It was now 6 o'clock, and once more the crest was furiously bombarded by every available gun whilst the Turkish batteries concentrated on our trenches. The scene was majestic but awful, for the light was now rapidly waning and the whole horizon almost blotted out with enormous clouds of smoke and flames as the trees, scrub, homesteads, and the very grass burst furiously at a dozen different points, while the noise of the guns and the incessant and never-ceasing roar from thousands of rifles rendered the scene a perfect inferno. A little after 6 a battalion went forward and seized the southern slopes of the hill, and began to dig themselves in preparatory to a further advance against the top.

At this point the shell fire seemed to begin to tell on the Turks for many of them could be seen streaming from the northern knoll of the hill down the trench line, either because it had become untenable or they were preparing to meet the advance of our men. For about an hour there was no change in the situation, and then the Yeomanry again moved forward in a solid mass, forming up under the lower west and northern slopes.

Charge Through Withering Fire.

It was now almost dark, and the attack seemed to lag fire when suddenly the Yeomanry leapt to their feet, and, as a single man, charged right up the hill. They were met by a withering fire, which rose to a crescendo as they neared the northern crest, but nothing could stop them.

They charged at amazing speede, without a single halt from the bottom to the top, losing many men and many of their chosen leaders, including gallant Sir John Milbank. It was a stirring sight, watched by thousands in the ever-gathering gloom. One moment they were below the crest, the next on top, a moment after many had disappeared inside the Turkish trenches, bayoneting all the defenders who had not fled in time; whilst others never stopped at the trench line, but dashed in pursuit down the reverse slopes.

From a thousand lips a shout went up that Hill 70 was won. But night was now rapidly falling; the figures became blurred, then lost all shape, and finally disappeared from view. The battlefield had disappeared completely, and as one left Chocolate Hill one looked back on a vista of rolling clouds of smoke and huge fires, from the midst of which the incessant roar of the rifle fire never for a moment ceased.

Night Battle.

That was ominous, for although Hill 70 was in our hands, the question arose, "Could we hold it throughout the night in the face of determined counter-attacks?" In fact, all through the night the battle raged incessantly, and when morning broke Hill 70 was no longer in our possession.

Apparently the Turks were never driven off a knoll on the northern crest, from which they enfiladed us with machine-guns and artillery fire, whilst those of the yeomanry who had dashed down the reverse slopes in pursuit were counter-attacked, and lost heavily, and had been obliged to retire.

In the night it was decided it would be impossible to hold the hill in daylight, and the order given for the troops to withdraw to their original positions. Nothing, however, will lessen the glory of that final charge of England's yeomen. Thus ended the great fight. However, the troops at Anzac achieved some success, the Australian infantry finally driving the enemy from Hill 60, whilst our whole line was linked up with a trench line instead of isolated posts.

E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT.

PHANTOM LINER.

Clumsy New Invention of the Pirates.

There is a curious parallel between the German Note excusing the sinking of the Arabic and the German Admiralty communique on August 28 giving the Berlin version of the shelling by a submarine of the Cumberland coast on August 16.

Arabic Note.

The submarine on August 14 in the forenoon, in the Irish Sea, was fired at from a great distance by a big British liner, apparently belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, without its having fired at or attacked the same.

Cumberland Coast Shelling.

The same U. boat (that raided the coast) was bombarded from a great distance on August 15 in the Irish Sea by a large passenger ship apparently of the Royal Mail Steam Company, which had not been attacked.

It is plain that either—

(1) The discrepancy is only one of date, and that the submarine which sank the Arabic on August 19 was the one which shelled the Whitehaven district three days previously; or that.

(2) The "royal mail steamer" is a convenient myth, held in reserve by the pirates for suitable occasions. But they might either have chosen the same date, or varied the description of the steamer.

NOTICES.

AN OPEN AIR
CONCERT AND FETE
will be held in the
Public Gardens, Albert Road,
in aid of the funds of the
BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
and the
ORDER OF
ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM
on THURSDAY, October 21st, 1915, at 9 p.m.

Under the patronage of
His Excellency Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.
His Excellency Major-General F. Ventris.
Rear-Admiral R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.

Admission will be afforded at the Main Entrance and the Albany Entrance.

The Gates will be opened at 8.30 p.m.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. L. A. Watson and Officers the band of the 74th Punjabis will perform and also
The Police Reserve Band.

Vocalists:—
Mrs. Villiers Smyth
Mr. A. J. England
Mr. H. E. Muriel

Tickets of Admission 50 cents each can be obtained at Messrs S. Moutrie & Co., The Robinson Piano Co., and at either Gate on the night of the Fete.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SALE OF WORK
IN AID OF

Local Charities for Children—the PRINCE OF WALES' FUND the National Committee for Belgian Relief, and children in M. C. L. Homes whose fathers have been killed in action.

To be held in the Grounds of Government House by Kind permission of His Excellency the Governor.
On SATURDAY, 20th October, From 2 to 6 p.m.
Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.
Prices of admission Adults 30 cts
" " Children 10 "
All Members and Associates free.

Come to see the
"MERRIE MUMMERS."
5.30 p.m. Ticket $1.00.

TOYS and FANCY ARTICLES, ICES, SWEETS, TEA, BRAN TUB, CHRISTMAS TREE.

No Chits Taken.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCES 1911 and 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation)

SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL.

Notice is hereby given that a Second Return of Capital of Fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at the Offices of the Liquidators, St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on or after Tuesday, Twelfth October, 1915.

No return of Capital will be made unless Share Certificates are produced when applying for payment.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Liquidators.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1915.

THE HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Any one interested in horticulture is eligible as a member.

Persons wishing to join should communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

Non-members who intend to exhibit will receive a copy of the Schedule for next year's Show on application.

A. NICOL,
Quarry Bay,
Hon Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1915.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
Dinna Forget Our Monster Programme.
PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL:
5th Series of
"ROCAMBOLE, THE TERROR OF PARIS."
in 5 parts.
PATHE'S FAMOUS BRITISH GAZETTE:
Bombardment by the Russian Black Sea Fleet in the Bosphorus.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20.
RED CROSS DAY.
GRAND BENEFIT NIGHT.
The Greatest Programme Ever Staged Under the Distinguished Patronage of Rear Admiral R. H. Anstruther.
"THE NAVAL CONCERT PARTY."

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"LUCILLE LOVE."

13th, 14th & 15th Series.

MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

NOTICES.

SCRIPPS

"The Motor That Crossed The Atlantic"

Call in and inspect the duplicate of the 16 h.p. Scripps that took a 35 ft. boat 6,500 miles across the Atlantic from Detroit to Petrograd without a single stop.
Prices and full particulars upon application.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

THE BEST MEALS SERVED IN HONGKONG $1.00

EITHER A LA CARTE OR TABLE D'HOTE.
Oysters, Kippers & Smoked Fillet Haddock, Our Fried Fish with Chip Potatoes is Par Excellence.
We serve only Liptons No. 1 Tea & Choicest Cake made with best Table Butter only.
You should not fail to give us a Trial.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSION — 15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

Don't forget after the Show supper and Light Refreshments ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight.

NOTICE

G. [redacted] R.

NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

肉食 BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin —Mei Lung Pa ... ... lb.	19
„ Prime Cut— ... ... „	21
„ Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk ... ... „	19
„ Roast,—Shiu „ ... ... „	19
„ Breast,—Ngau Lam „ ... ... „	17
„ Soup,—Tong Yuk „ ... ... „	15
Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa ... ... „	20
„ do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lau ... ... „	30
„ Sausages,—Ngau Cheung ... ... „	24
Bullock's Brains— „ No ... ... per set	10
„ Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li ... ... each	50
„ „ corned,—Ham Ngau Li ... ... „	60
„ Head,—Ngau Tau	$1.00
„ Heart,—Ngau Sam ... ... lb.	14
„ Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin ... ... „	20
„ Feet,—Ngau Keuk ... ...each	11
„ Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu ... ... „	11
„ Tail,—Ngau Mei... ... ... „	18
„ Liver,—Ngau Kon ... ... lb.	13
„ Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To ... ... „	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk set	$1.00
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat ... ... lb.	25
„ Leg,—Yeung Pei ... ... „	25
„ Shoulder,—Yeung Shau ... ... „	24
„ Saddle...	27
Pigs Chitlings,—Chu Chong ... ... „	27
„ Brains,—Chu No ... ... per set	24
„ Feet,—Chu Keuk ... ... lb.	13
„ Fry,—Chu Chap ... ... „	15
„ Head,—Chu Tau... ... ... „	16
„ Heart,—Chu Sam... ... ... each	11
„ Kidneys,—Chu Yiu ... ... „	18
„ Liver,—Chu Kon ... ... lb.	28
Pork, Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat ... ... „	24
„ Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk ... ... „	—
„ Leg,—Chu Pei ... ... „	28
„ Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau ... ... „	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk ... set	60
„ Heart,—Yeung Sam ... ... each	8
„ Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu ... ... „	12
„ Liver,—Yeung Kon ... ... lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai ... ... „	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau ... ... „	20
„ Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau ... ... „	26
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk ... ... „	19
„ Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung ... ... „	20
Lard,—Chu Yau ... ... „	20

POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chicken,— Kai Tsai ... ... lb	35
Capons, Large, Small,—Sin Kai ... ... „	34
Ducks,—Ap ... ... „	32
Doves,—Pan Kau ... ... „	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking) ... ... per doz	20
„ (fresh) — " ... ... „	36
Fowls, Canton,—Kai ... ... lb.	42
„ Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai ... ... „	30
Geese,—Ngo ... ... „	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap ... ... each	28
„ Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap, ... „	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui ... ... „ each	22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung ... ... lb.	60
„ Hen, „ „ Na ... ... „	45
Pheasant,—Shan Kai ... ... „	75
Quail,—Om Chun ... ... „	25
Partridges,—Che Ku ... ... „	65

FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel,—Ka Yu ... ...lb.	16
Bream,—Pin Yu ... ... „	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu ... ... „	15
Carp,—Li Yu... ... ... „	20
Catfish,—Chik Yu ... ... „	12
Codfish,—Mun Yu... ... ... „	14
Crabs,—Hai ... ... „	26
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu ... ... „	16
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu ... ... „	12
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap ... ... „	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha ... ... „	10
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man ... ... „	13
„ Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu ... ... „	18
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin ... ... „	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai ... ... „	33
Garoupa,—Shek Pan... ... ... „	40
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu ... ... „	16
Herrings,—Tso Pak... ... ... „	20
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap ... ... „	20
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu ... ... „	18
Loach,—Wu Yu ... ... „	26
Lobsters,—Lung Ha ... ... „	28
Mackerel,—Chi Yu... ... ... „	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu ... ... „	32
Mullet,—Chai Yu ... ... „	16
Oysters,—Shang Ho ... ... „	22
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu... ... ... „	12
Perch,—Tau Lo ... ... „	18
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong ... ... „	16
Plaice,—Pan Yu ... ... „	15
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong ... ... „	26
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong ... ... „	28
Prawns,—Ming Ha... ... ... „	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha ... ... „	10
Rock Fish.—Shek Ksu Kung ... ... „	15
Roach— Chun Yu ... ... „	12
Salmon—Ma Yau ... ... „	30
Shark —Sha Yu ... ... „	7
Skate—Po Yu... ... ... „	8
Shrimps,—Ha... ... ... „	25
Snapper,— Lep Yu ... ... „	28
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu ... ... „	26
Tench,—Wan Yu ... ... „	16
Turbot,—Cho How Yu ... ... „	18
Turtles, small, fresh water.—Keuk Yu ... ... „	60

FRUITS.

	Cts.
Almonds,—Hang Yan ... ... lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho ... „	18
(Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho ... „	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	—
„ (brides), Macao,—Sau Heung Chiu ... „	3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut ... ... „	1
Carambola,—Yeung To ... ... „	—
Cocoanuts,—Ye Tse ... ...each	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz ... ... lb.	30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung ... ... „	8
„ America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung ... „	10
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone ... ... lb	28
„ Fresh, ... „	—
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching ... „	5
„ Sweet ... ... „	8
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay ... „	—
„ (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li ... ... „	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang ... ... „	10
Plantain,—Tai Chiu ... ... „	—
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai ... ... „	—
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau ... ... each	14
„ Shanghai,—Lo Kwat ... ... „	—
Walnuts,—Hop To ... ... lb	15
„ Green,—Sang Hop Tuo ... ... „	—
Water Melon,—(Am) Kom San Sai Kwa ... each	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi Cheuk ... ... lb	8
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau ... „	8
„ (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin ... —	
„ Sprout,—Ah Choi ... ... „	8
„ Long,—Tau Kok ... ... „	10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau ... ...each	6
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa ... ... „	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa ... ... „	6
„ Red.—Hung Ke ... ... „	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi ... ... lb	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi ... ... „	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun ... ... „	8
Carrots,—Kam Shun ... ... lb	6
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi ... ... „	8
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu ... ... „	25
„ Red,—Hung Fa Chiu ... ... „	10
„ Green,—Ching Lap Chiu ... ... „	8
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu ... ... „	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa ... ...each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau ... ... lb	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung ... ... „	6
„ old.—Lo Keung ... ... „	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan ... ... „	12
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai ... ...each	—
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi ... ... „	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai ... ... lb.	6
„ Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai ... ... „	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko ... ... „	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa ...each	—
Okroes ... ... lb	—
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau ... ... „	8
„ Green,—Shang Chong ... ... „	6
„ Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau ... „	7
Parsley,—Kun Tsoi ... ... lb.	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau ... ... lb.	—
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu ... ... „	3
„ Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsa ... ... „	—
„ Japan,—Yut Pun Shu Tsai ... ... „	3
„ American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai ... ... „	8
„ Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai ... ... „	—
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa ... ... „	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai ... ... „	5
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong ... ... „	—
Sage,—Tse So ... ... „	—
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau ... ... „	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi ... ... „	5
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke ... ... „	6
Taros.—Wu Tau ... ... „	6
Turnips Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak ... ... „	4
„ English,—Yeung Lo Pak ... ... „	—
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa ... ... „	4
„ (American),—Kam-san Chit Kwa ... ... „	—
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi ... ... „	12
„ Lily root,—Lin Ngau ... ... „	6
Yams,—Ta Shu ... ... „	6
English,—Yeung Kan Choi Tau ... ... „	—

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—
   (a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... $4.50
   per lb., ... .10
   (b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 4.00
   per lb., ... .08
   (c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., ... 3.50
   per lb., ...0
2. Tinned Milk:—
   (a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk; per 1 lb. tin, .35
   (b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .25
   (c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.), ... .25
   (d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, ... .35
   (e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, ... .33
   (f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin ... ... .20
3. Sugar:—
   Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, ... 1.15
   Refined Crystallized, per lb., ... 14
   Granulated, per lb., ... 14
   Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., ... 13
   „ No. 2 „ „ „ 12
   Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.
4. Frozen Meat:—
   The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown, in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]
5. Market Produce:—(See above)
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 1 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule, shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

"The Top Notch of Scotch."
"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky

A ROYAL DRINK

"King George IV" Whisky

THE "TOP NOTCH" OF SCOTCH

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
EDINBURGH.

COPYRIGHT.

"The Top Notch of Scotch."
"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.

"The Top Notch of Scotch."
"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky

A PERFECT PEG

"The Top Notch of Scotch."
"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.

SOLE AGENTS,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices		Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest		1914. Lowest		1915. Highest, Since 14th May. to now		1915. Lowest, Since 14th May. to now		Last Dividend and Date
Banks.														
H'kong & S'hai Banking Corp.	$830	sa.	120,000	$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	845 x div.		790 c. div.		£2/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to $24.21 for ½ year 30/6/15
	£73/10/-													
Marine Insurances.														
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	427½	n.	10,000	$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	425		360		Final of $4 a/c 1913. Interim of $18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	...t.175	b.	10,000	£15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	175		160		Interim of 12½ p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.	$960	sa	12,400	$250	100	847½	April	700	Oct.	$972		$855		Final of $20 and bonus of $5 making $55 for 1913 and Interim of $30 for 1914
Yangtsze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	.....$250	b.	12,000	$100	60	210	April	192½	Jan.	250		225		Final of $15 mak. $18 for 1913 & Int. of $3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.														
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	.....$162	b.	20,000	$ 00	20	160	July	140	Oct.	162		130		$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	.....$420	n.	8,000	$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	420		885		$27 for 1913
Shipping.														
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	$89	sa. b.	20,000	$50	all	36	Mar.	27½	Nov.	91		45		$4½ for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	20	n.	80,000	$15	all	29¼	Jan.	22	Dec.	23		19		Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	Combined $160	sa.	60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	157½		96		6 p.c. on p. s. & 3 p.c. on d. s. for year 1914. shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div in H'kong from 29.9.15. an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 23.9.15
	Deferred $94½	n.	60,000											
	Preferred $67	b.												
Shell T'port & Trading Co. Ld.	89/-		3,797,610	£1	all	106/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	90/- x div.		82/- x div.		Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	...$39½	sa.	40,000	$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	39		32		$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30'4'15
Refineries.														
China S. Refining Co., Ld.	.....$131	sa.	20,000	$100	all	96½	Feb.	70	Nov.	134		111		$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ld.	...$38	n.	7,000	$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46		27½		$3 for 1897
Mining.														
Kailan Mining Admin'tion	....30/-	s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/-	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	33/6		30/-		Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15(Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Min.	$3.40	b.	200,000	£1	all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	4		3.60		1/2 for 1909
ing Co., Ld.	.....3½	s.	160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	32/6		32/-		1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	.....31/6	n.	796,666	£1	all	56/6		21/3						1/- interim 1915
Ural Caspians	..... 39/-	b. cum div.												
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.														
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	....$80	b.	40,000	$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	80		68		$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ld.	...$88½	s.	50,000	$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	86½		57		$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	.. 61	sa.	55,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	63½	49 ex div.			Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	...90	b.	36,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82½	Dec.	93½		80		Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.			13,000	t.100	t.100					94		94		Tls. 6½ for year ending 29.2.14
Anglo French Lands	.....t.94		20,000	$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116		112		$2.50 for half year ending 30'6'15
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	.....$112	b.												
H'kong Land Investment Co.	$109	n.	40,000	$100	all	117½	July	98	Nov.	111 x div.		108		$3½ for ½ year ending 30'6'15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ld.	$7	sa.	170,000	$10	all	9¼	Jan.	7	Nov.	7½		6.10		45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld	$40	b.	6,000	$50	50	45½	Jan.	44	Feb.	40		40		$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	.....t.105	b.	75,000	t.50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106		101		Dividend of 6 p.c. for ½ year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ld.	$72½	b.	10,000	$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.			70		$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	.....$100	n.	10,000	$100	all					109		100		$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.														
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	$172½	b.	20,000	t.50	all	138	July	125	May	180		152½		Tls. 12 for year ending 31'10'14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	..... $9.30	b.	125,000	$10	all	8¼	Mar.	7	June	9.30		7		50 cents 31'7'08
Kung Yik	.....$15	b.	75,000	t.10	all	14¼	Jan.	11	Mar.	17		13¾		Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30'11'14
Laou Kung Mow	84	s.	8,000	t.100	all	110	Feb.	70	May.	89	b.	86		Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	...t.92	n.	40,000	t.50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	105		96		Dividend of Tls. 7½ for year ending 30'6'15
Miscellaneous.														
China Borneo Company, Ld.	$10¼	b.	10,000	$10	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10		10		85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	$43¾	b.	10,000	$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4¼		4¼		6% for year ending 28 .2.06
			50,000	$1	all									
Do. (Spec. shares)	.....		125,000	$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10.10		8.00		70 cts. for 1914
China Provt. L. & M. Co., Ld.	10	sa.	40,000	7½	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34		34		$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	...$34	s.	400,000	$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	11		6 70		50 cts. for 1914.
Green Island Cement Co. Ld.	....11.10	s.	60,000	$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	44½		39		$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	$44½	b.	6,500	$25	all	217½	July	174	Dec.	190		184		Interim of $2 account 1915
Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	.....$190	b.	60,000	$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	34½		25		Interim $1 for ½ year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	...$34	b.												
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	5.90	sa.	325,000	5/-	all	13/-	July	7/-	Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.			$10 % for 1914
Langkats	.....t.38	b.	250,000	g.10	all	64½	Mar.	28	Dec.	42		36¾		Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	$9½	b.	25,000	$10	all	10½	Jan.	9¼	June	10		9		70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New)	85 cts.	b.	50,000	$10	$1.	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	$1		80 cts.		
Philippines Ld.	.....$4	b.	75,000	$10	all					4		4		None
H. Price & Co., Ld	.....$5		12,000	$10	10					5		5		$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	$20		13,200	$50	all					20		20		None
Steam Laundry Co., Ld.	.....$3½	b.	20,000	$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	3½		3.00		25 cts. for year ending 31'5'15
Union Water-boat Co., Ld.	...$16½	n.	27,723	$10	all	22¼	Feb.	17	Jan.	18		16		$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ld.	.....$6½	s.	90,000	$10	all	8¼	April	6.90	Dec.	6.90 x div.		6½ x div.		60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	... ...$6½	n.	21,000	$7	all	9½	Jan.	6½	Dec.	7		6		50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	.....$29	b.	6,000	$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29		29		$1.50 for 1914

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 11 buyers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.
Nordanals 18/- buyers 19/6 sellers.
Ayer Panas (Straits) $4.80 buyers 5.00 sellers.
Balgownies (Straits) $3.15 buyers 3.20 sellers.
Changkat Serdangs (Straits) $4.90 buyers 5.05 sellers.
Kempas (Straits) $3.30 buyers 3.55 x div. sellers.
Malaka Pindas (Straits) $1.35 buyers 1.45 sellers.
Malakoffs (Straits) $3.40 buyers 3.50 sellers.
Sandycrofts (Straits) 5.25 buyers 5.50 sellers.
Pajam (Straits) $9.15 buyers 9.25 sellers.

WRIGHT & HORNBY, Share and General Brokers 6, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, FRIDAY, 1915.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs Wright and Hornby in their weekly share report state:—

Our local market continues to rule active but there has been considerable difficulty in filling cash orders owing to holders of shares requiring higher than market rates. Docks Wharves and Shipping shares have been in good demand both for cash and for forward delivery.

Bar Silver is quoted at 24d per oz. for ready.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/9.15/16 T.T. On Shanghai opened to-day at 77 T.T.

Banks.—There have been sales of Hongkong and Shanghai Banks at $830 and more shares could be placed at the rate.

Marine Insurances.—Unions after sales at $960 close steady. Cantons are firm at $427½ with small enquiries for shares at this figure. Yangtszes have advanced from $248 to $250, ex. 73 buyers, and North Chinas from Tls. 173 to Tls. 175 buyers.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have sold at $162 and Hongkong Fires at $420 and both stocks have further buyers at these rates.

Shipping.—Indo-Chinas (combined) have advanced from $155 to $159 buyers, with a few sales taking place at intermediate rates. Douglas's are wanted at $89 for cash, and at $92½ for January delivery. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are quiet at $20. Star Ferries have advanced from $36 to $30½ buyers, and a fairly large business has been transacted in them at intervening rates.

Refineries.—China Sugars are steady at $131, and Luzons are obtainable at $38.

Mining.—Tronohs are quoted nominal at 31/6 and Kailans have sellers at 30/-. Raubs have buyers at $3.40, sellers asking $3.50.

Oils.—Langkats have declined from Tls. 39 to Tls. 38 buyers. Shells are on offer at the reduced rate of 89/- and Ural Caspians are steady at 39/- cum the dividend of 1/- declared during the past week.

Docks Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have buyers at $80 and Hongkong Docks advanced from $86 to $90 sales but at the close the market is easier with sellers at $88½. Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 60½ and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 90.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—There are buyers of Hongkong Hotels at $112, Kowloon Lands at $40 and West Points at $72½. Humphreys Estates have sold at $6.90 and $7.00, the market closing with further buyers at $6.90. Hongkong Lands are quiet at $103.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are wanted at $9.40, Ewo's are quoted Tls. 172½ buyers, Kung Yiks Tls. 15, Shanghai Cotton Tls. 92 nominal and Laou Kung Mows at $84 nominal.

Miscellaneous.—There is a demand for China Bornean at $10¼. China Light and Powers at $4¾, Ices at $190, Peak Trams at $9½ and Steam Laundries at $3½. Green Island Cements close with buyers at $11 and sellers at $11.10. A. S. Watsons could be placed at $6½ and Low Level Trams at $5.90.

NOTICES

MADAME CECILE

HAS ARRIVED WITH THE LATEST MILLINERY FROM MESSRS. DERRY & TOMS, LONDON, AND KINDLY SOLICITS AN INSPECTION OF SAME AT ROOM 263, HONGKONG HOTEL.

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Friday, the 29th October, 1915, at 5.15 p.m.

Business:—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free 8/6. J. RIVIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the **Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.** are prepared to quote prices for best quality **Silimpopon Coal** trimmed into Bunkers at Sebattik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at **Sebattik or Sandakan** exclusively for **Silimpopon Coal** (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik steamers are berthed alongside the Companys' wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebattik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.		Buying.	
T/T	1/9 15/16	T/T Marks	
Demand	1/10	Demand Germany	
30 d/s	1/10 1/16	T/T Francs	2.51
60 d/s	1/10 1/8	Demand Paris	2.51½
4 m/s	1/10 3/16	On Haiphong	7½ % prem.
T/T Shanghai	77	On Saigon	7½ ,,
Private 30 d/s sight		On Bangkok	84 1/4
T/T Singapore	78¼	4 m/s. L/C	1/10 9/16
T/T Japan	87	4 m/s. D/P	1/10 11/16
T/T India	137¼	6 m/s. L/C	1/10 13/16
Demand India	137¼	30 d/s. S'ney & M.	1/10 13/16
T/T Bombay		30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	44 1/4
Demand Bombay	137½	4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
T/T Calcutta		4 m s. Francs	2.62
Demand Calcutta	137½	6 m/s. Francs	2.67
Demand Manila	84¼ Nom.	Gold Leaf per oz.	$59.40
T/T San F'co & N.Y.	42 3/4	Sovereign	$11.05 nom.
Demand, New York	42 7/8	Bar Silver, ready	24
T/T Java	107 7/8	forward	

SUBSIDIARY COINS. Discount per $100:

Chinese...20 cts. pieces	$20 5/8	Hongkong.20 cts. pieces	$ 9 7/8
Chinese...10 ,,	$20 3/4	Hongkong.10 ,,	$ 9 7/8

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
KOBE. YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP $3,250 000
RESERVE FUNDS..... 4,120,000
(U.S. Gold) $7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... ,, 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 20,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fangtien, Harbin, Hankow, Honolulu, Kobe, Lao-Yang, London, Lyons, Sydney, Talngtau
Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Pekin, Ryoun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Sydney, Tsehling, Tientsin, Tokyo, Los Angeles, Tsingtau

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund... .....£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON.
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled
For Bread Cakes, Confectioner and meals with Wines & Liquors

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.—Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.— Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at $3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15 Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed ,, ... 1,125,000
Paid Up ,, ... 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

BRANCHES:—
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking & Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

NOTICES

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.

"SYNOLEO" (REGD.)

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use. Absolutely dependable in its results.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

In many Artistic Tints. Tint Cards on application.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Alexandra Building. Tel. 763

MELACHRINO & CO.'S

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Radames	. .	$2.20 per 100
No. 9	. . .	2.80 „
„ 6	. . .	3.00 „
„ 4	. . .	4.00 „

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

OBTAINABLE ALSO AT

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.

IT'S PURE. IT'S CLEAR, IT'S CHEAP, AND UP IT THIS CLIMATE IN ANY KIND OF WEATHER

IT'S BREWED BY NY CARLSBERG BREWERIES COPENHAGEN DENMARK AND IS OF BONA FIDE DANISH ORIGIN

Can now be obtained from all hotels and Compradores, and from

DONNELLY AND WHYTE.

TEL. 636

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF BLACKING

Self-Polishing. No Brushes required.

Also in BROWN for brown boots, shoes, etc.

Applied with sponge attached to the cork. Gives an instantaneous brilliant and elastic polish, which lasts a week wet or dry weather. Mud can be washed off and polish remains. Does not injure leather nor soil Dress and delicate clothing. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 2, Lorrimore St., London, S.E., Eng.

AN IDEAL DRINK FOR SUMMER MONTHS

WHITEWAY'S CYDER

SWEET OR DRY.

As supplied to all the leading London Hotels and Clubs such as Savoy, Claridges, Berkeley, Trocadero, Hyde Park and Royal Automobile, Raleigh and Conservative Clubs.

SOLE AGENTS

H. RUTTONJEE & SON

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

POST OFFICE.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

The Public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this Office at 5 p.m. on the 19th November. This mail is due in London on the 25th Dec.

The the present no parcels will be accepted for Mexico.

The above date of departure is liable to alteration.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station :—

Eastern Hitachi Maru — PaulLocat

MAILS DUE.

Europe, Atlantique, 19th Oct.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 16th Oct, 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia) Per—ANHUI, 16th Oct. 5 p.m.

(Shanghai Br.P.O. Wednesday, 20th Oct. Rangoon, India via Calcutta—Per JINSEN M., 16th Oct, 4 p.m.

French Mail. Hoihow and Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 16th Oct. 5 p.m. Saikon. Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Europe.—Per PAUL LECAT, 16th 5 p.m. Letters 17th. Oct 9 a.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow. Amoy & Formosa via Tamsui —Per DAIJIM M. 17th Oct. 9 a.m.

MONDAY 18th Oct.

Hoihow and Haiphong — Per KEIJO MARU, 18th Oct, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 19th Oct.

Australian Mail. Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin New Guinea via Thursday Islands —Per EMPIRE, 19th Oct. 10 a.m.

American & Canadian Mails. Shanghai, North China Japan via Moji. Victoria, Seattle & United Kingdom. via Canada —Per SADO MARU, 19th Oct, 11 a.m.

Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per SUNGKIANG, 19th Oct 10 am.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAICHING, 19th Oct. noon.

Straits, Burmah, & India via Calcutta—Per TOLA, 19th Oct, 2 p.m.

Shanghai, & North China—Per LIANG CHOW, 19th Oct, 3 p.m. (Europe via Siberia Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 23rd Oct.)

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 19th Oct. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 21st Oct.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 19th Oct, 11 a.m.

Sandakan—Per MAUSANG, 21st Oct, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 22nd Oct.

English Mail. Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 21st Oct., at 5 p.m. — Per MALTA, Registration 21st Oct. 5 p.m. Letters 22nd Oct. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 22nd Oct. noon.

TUESDAY, 26th Oct.

Japan via Moji—Per HOKUIO M., 26th Oct. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIMUN, 26th Oct, noon.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 26th Oct. 3 p.m

THURSDAY, 28th Oct.

Swatow and Dell—Per V. SPILBERGEN 28th Oct. 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 30th Oct.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya Macassar, Balikpappan, (Port Moresby via Batavia)—Per BANRI M. 30th Oct. 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 17th Nov.

Australian Mail. Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin, & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANGSHA, 17th Nov., 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Glengyle, Br.g.s. 5,996 R. Webster, 15th Oct.—London, Gen.—G. L. 7

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, E. Knight, 16th Oct.—Moji, 11th Oct. Gen.—J.M. & Co.

Jinsen Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,662, G. Ota, 15th Oct.—Moji, 9th Oct. Gen.—N.Y. K.

Kutsang, Br. s.s 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 15th Oct.—Calcutta, 29th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, W. Benson, 15th Oct.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Empire, Br. s.s. 5,00, J. McGregor, 15th Oct.—Kobe, 10th Oct. Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,034, O. Malren, 15th Oct.—Bangkok, 7th Oct. Rice—T. & Co.

DEPARTED.

Oct. 15.

Anhui for Canton
Fooksang for Calcutta via Singapore
Eiger for Canton
Yiddo for V'oostock via Shanghai
Taingtau Maru for Chinwantao
Haiyang for Singapore
Hitachi Maru for Yokohama via N'saki
Chihli for Newchwang

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Oct. 14.

Chofu Maru for Port Parseval
Kwangsang for Shanghai via Swatow

Oct. 15.

Nikko Maru for Melbourne via Manila
Daijin Maru for Tamsui via Swatow
Kaijo Maru for Haiphong via Hoihow
Taishun for Shanghai
Tenmir Maru for Saigon
Chao Chowfu for Bangkok via Swatow
Jinsen Maru for Calcutta via Rangoon

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Glenggis from London—Miss M Bell, Leahy.

Per s.s. Kutsang from Calcutta—Mrs H T Millett, Miss Kathleen Millett, Miss B Walker, Miss T A Simpson, Miss E T Kaufmann, H J Clubb, F W Jones, T H Williamso, Dr H E Arculle.

Per s.s. Hitachi Maru from Manila—J F Barnes, Mr & Mrs Carter, Dr U H Dade, J H Davidson, Miss Fisher, Mr & Mrs Fisher, S Fujino, Mrs Humphrey, R Hunter, S Manning, Mrs J Ormister, Miss Scott, Mrs J A Stannton, Mr & Mrs Stubo, J Taylor, S Tsuji, K Uno, Miss M Armfield, Mr & Mrs Garnan, M Goldenburg, Miss A Jones, Miss A E Seabrook.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st Oct., 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1914.		1915.	
Tytam	1ft. 7in overflow	Above	1oft 4in overflow	Below
Tytam Byewash	1ft. 6in. overflow	Above	1oft 9in overflow	Below
Tytam Intermediate	1ft. 6in. overflow	Above	1ft. 7in overflow	Above
Pokfulum	1ft. 10in. overflow	Below	0ft 1in overflow	Above
Wong-nai-chung	0ft. 8in. overflow	Above	1oft 4in overflow	Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1914.	1915
Tytam	407.00	301.03
Tytam Byewash	25.30	4.86
Tytam Intermediate	210 40	205.00
Pokfulum	70.04	66.18
Wong-nai-chung	31.31	10.29
Total	743.03	589.28

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of Sept. 1915.

	1914	1915	
Consumption	167.75	162.72	m. gallons
Estimated population	258,619	262.219	
Consumption per head per day	21.6	20.6	gallons

o Constant supply in all districts during the month of September 1914. Contant Supply in all district up till 23rd September 1915. Service to houses in Rider Main districts disconnected from Rider Main and supply given by public street fountains only from 24th September 1915.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1914	1915
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	Level with overflow	0ft 7in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1914	1915
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	352.50	316.43

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and Decimals of Gallons During the month of Sept. 1915.

	1914	1915	
Consumption	34.34	37.38	m. gallons
Estimated population	95,150	96,950	
Consumption per head per day	12.0	12.9	gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.

W CHATHAM,
Water Authority

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c. ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 11.0—Pressure has increased considerably over Japan, and slightly over the Philippines; slight decreases are general elsewhere. The anticyclone extends from N. China across central Japan.

A shallow depression has formed over the China Sea: that in the Pacific appears to be filling up.

Moderate to fresh easterly winds will continue to prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
15th October, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
W'oostock	7a						
Nemuro	6a	29.87			w	4	
Hakodate	„	30.03			nne	1	
Tokio	„	30.14			nnw	1	
Kochi	„	30.17			sw	1	
Nagasaki	„	30.17			e	1	
K'agima	„	30.13			nw	1	
Oshima	„	30.04				0	
Naha	„	29.99			ne	1	
Ishi'jima	„	29 91			one	4	
Bonin Is.	„	30.01				0	
Chefoo							
W'haiwei	„	30.12	63	83	ne	1	o
Hankow	„						
Ichang	„						
Kiukiang	„						
Changsha	„						
Shanghai	„	30.10	64	90	ne	1	of
Gutzlaff	„	30.04	70		ne	3	ov
Sharp P.	„	29.93	70	97	nw	4	o
Amoy	9a	29.83	78	78	ne	1	b
Swatow	6	29.87	77	82	ne	2	c
Taihoku	5a	29.84	76	79	e	4	b
Taichu	„	29.85	72			0	b
Tainan	„	29.84	75		nne	2	b
Koshun	„	29.84	79		ene	2	b
P'dores	„						
Canton	6a	29.86	76	91	n	2	o
H'kong	„	29.84	80	78	ene	3	o
Gap Rock	„	29.83			ese	5	o
Macao	„	29.82	79	84	ne	4	b
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	„						
Hoihow	„						
Phulien	6a	29.82	75	98	ne	4	of
Tourane	„	29.75	75		nnw	2	b
C. St. J.	„	29.73	75			0	o
Aparri	„	29.80	77	92	s	2	o
Dagupan	„	29.72	75	94	se	2	o
Manila	„	29.75	75	96	ne	1	o
Legaspi	„	29.76	75	96		0	b
Tacloban	„	29.78	77	94		0	o
Iloilo	„	29.76	77	94		0	o
Surigao	„	29.87	75	96	s	2	r
Labuan	„	29.75	80	87	sw	5	b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, October 15.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufore Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 8 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	29.89	29.88
Temperature	83	80	82
Humidity	71	79	76
Wind Direction	E	ENE	E
„ Force	3	3	4
Weather	c	c	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on the 14th 83
Lowest „ „ „ „ „ 80

H.K. Observatory, 15th October.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

11th Oct. to 17th Oct., 1915.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height
Mon	11	m 10 56	6.0	m 4 9h 1.3	
		10 22	7.0	4 22 1.3	
Tues.	12	m 21 56	5.4	m 5 21 1.2	
		10 41 8	8.0	4 9h 1.7	
Wed.	13	m 1 18	4.9	m 6 21 1.2	
		11 27 8	7.8	4 47 1.4	
Thur.	14	0 58 8	4.6	m 7 33 1.6	
				5 10 1.4	
Fri.	15	m 0 24	7.6	m 8 57 1.7	
		No inferior	H.	Nor Low W.	
Sat	16	m 1 16	7.2	m 10 22 1.8	
		No inferior	H.	Nor Low W.	
Sun.	17	m 2 40	6.4	m 11 30 1.8	
		0 50 8	5.0	10 38h 1.0	

m morning. a afternoon.

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LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay Port Said and Marseilles	Malta Capt. C. C. Talbot R.N.R.	10 a.m. 22nd Oct.	Freight & P'sage
SHANGHAI	Nellore Capt. A. M. King	about 23rd Oct.	Freight & P'sage
L'DON & B'bay via S'pore, Penang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles	Novara Capt. H. R. Hetherington R.N.R.	about 5th Nov.	Freight & P'sage

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